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10 DECEMBER 1986

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AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

MID-YEAR FARM PROGRESS REPORTED BY CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

East Berlin BAUERN-ECHO in German 19, 20 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Communication from the Central Statistics Office reporting on national income growth]

[Text] Berlin (ADN--With excellent performances within socialist competition in the preparation and execution of the resolutions of the 11th SED Party Congress, the workers of the GDR have achieved, within the first half of 1986, their highest increase in productivity to date. This accelerated growth was a critical factor for the rise by 4.3 percent in produced national income. Compared to the same period in the previous year, work productivity in industry rose by 8.6 percent. A continued residential construction program resulted in improved living conditions for another 315, 000 citizens.

This was learned from a communication from the Central Statistics Office regarding the implementation of the national economics plan 1986 in the first half of the year. It stresses that with its resolutions the 11th SED Party Congress initiated a qualitatively new phase in the further organization of the developed socialist society and provided policy-making guideposts for the continued realization of the unity of economic and social policies as the main battle arena.

It becomes evident from the broad stream of competitive initiatives after the example of VEB Kombinat Carl Zeiss Jena how the progressive spirit of the 11th Party Congress governs the workday and the rhythm of life in the GDR, and how the tasks formulated in the directive of the 5-Year-Plan 1986-1990 have become a performance challenge for the workers. This was reinforced with the overwhelming vote for the candidates of the National Front of the GDR during the 8 June elections.

A closer intertwining, in particular, of science and production was a contributing factor for the further acceleration of the dynamics and effectiveness of national economics by way of comprehensive intensification. The scientific-technical potential was more strongly concentrated on the wide application of key technologies.

This is signified by the achievement of international peak performances at significant segments, corresponding to the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution. It was possible to considerably increase the number of CAD/CAM work stations, of which there are now more than 16,000.

The favorable balance in the first 6 months--the communication states--is proof of the determination of the working class and all other working people to do everything to achieve the highest productivity growth to date during the year of the 11th Party Congress.

As a result of greatly increased performance and efficiency in all areas the produced national income showed a rise in the first half of the year by 4.3 percent as compared to the same period of the previous year.

In agriculture, the plan for the public yield of animal products was exceeded in the first half of 1986. Beyond the plan, 33,500 metric tons of beef cattle, 272,000 metric tons of milk, and 20 billion eggs were produced. This was based on increased productivity per animal while at the same time improving feed economics. Compared to the same period of the previous year, feed consumption per unit of animal production decreased by 1 percent while productivity per animal rose by 4 percent overall. Weight gain per day increased by 1 percent for each hog and by 5 percent for each head of cattle, milk production per cow by 6 percent. The wide application of stable-related high-performance concepts was a decisive contribution to this.

The results of raising young pigs improved by 4 percent. Animal loss was reduced by 13 percent for young pigs and by 7 percent for calves. Existing livestock as of 31 May 1986 was: 5,909,000 cattle including 2,056,000 cows; 12,500,000 hogs; 2,983,000 sheep; and 26,120,000 layer hens. The yield from individual production increased by 14 percent for slaughter hogs, by 28 percent for slaughter fowl and rabbit.

Remodeling and new construction created 62,500 hectares for irrigation.

In the residential construction program, 105,096 residences were created with new construction and modernization.

Net income of the population increased--in accordance with the improved economic performance--by roughly M3 billion.

Retail sales rose by 4.4 percent, 6.1 percent of which for industrial goods.

In the area of national education, new construction and reconstruction of 584 classrooms, 58 gymnasiums, and 8,063 kindergarten spaces brought an improvement in material conditions designed to take care of and educate children and adolescents.

On the university level, working and living conditions for students improved with the erection of (in round figures) 400 new dormitory spaces.

In the field of health and social care it was possible to further advance the ambulant-medical basic care of the population with 240 new or remodeled physicians' and dentists' workplaces.

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

COMPUTERIZED WEATHER STATION--Guestrow (ADN)--A microelectronically controlled weather station for agrometeorology passed its acid test at the Institute for Plant Breeding Guelzow-Guestrow. The fully automatically operating "weather fish" is capable of digitally processing and storing, over an extended period of time, a large number of measurement data such as soil and air temperatures, evaporation amounts, or wind velocities. In addition, the basic unit, which can be stowed in a travel bag, is characterized by simple operation and a high degree of measuring accuracy. If required, a screen and tape cassettes as well as other auxiliary equipment can be connected to acquire and interpret data. At the Guelzow research facility the agrometeorological weather station has the particular purpose of detecting certain interactions between climate and plant growth. For example, measurements of soil temperature at various depths yield information on the frost resistance of different types of grains. Institute specialists developed and built the unit which is particularly suited for agricultural operations and can be converted quickly. They received support from the Berlin Institute for Telecommunications as well as from the Ilmenau Technical University. The partners from Thuringen, for example, supplied a special assembly that renders the entire system immune against power failure. The failure time is computed with this so-called Cmos-clock and automatically all necessary measures are executed to continue obtaining valid data in autonomous operation. Another advantage is the rapid digital coding of data in the immediate vicinity of the sensors. This is achieved with a sensor electronics system directly coupled to the station computer. Therefore only 12 lines are required to connect 8 sensors, whereas up to 40 were used in older units. This agrometeorological weather station is to be introduced at the impending agra in Leipzig-Markkleeberg and offered for future utilization. [Text] [East Berlin BAUERN-ECHO in German 14-15 Jun 86 p 2] 13011/6662

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AGRICULTURE

POLAND

BYELORUSSIAN DELEGATION BRIEFED ON WLOCLAWEK AGRICULTURE

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by DK: "Byelorussian Specialists To Learn About Wlocklawek Agriculture"]

[Text] In the framework of cooperation between Wlocklawek Province and the Mohylew region there developed, among other things, an exchange of experience in the field of agriculture. A successive event in these exchanges is the visit of a party/economic delegation from the Bychow area. Its members are: Alexander Romanewich Pozhiumko, first secretary of the Regional Committee Byelorussian Communist Party; Valey Semyanovich Yeremenko, director of the "Voronino" farm collective; and Gennadiy Nikolayevich Gapenko, chief agronomist at the "Redina" kolkhoz

The program of the visit, which is to take place 17-20 September includes a number of working visits at various units of the agrarian economy in the region. The exchange of experiences in the field of the agricultural/food industry has already started. Among other things the delegation visited the sugar refinery in Brzesc Kujawski, the Regional Milk Cooperative in Piotrkow, the nation's model orchard in Morzyce which belongs to the Osiecina POHZ [Government Center for Collective Growing], the RSP [Agricultural Production Cooperative] in Plebanka, the "Koncentraty" refrigerated storage facility.

The guests familiarized themselves with the machines and technologies used. In conversations, the specialists were interested in the efficiency of the equipment, the harvest size, and the organization for the purchase of farm products. Much time was devoted to the forms of party activity, especially in farm collectives.

The problems of agriculture dominated the meeting of the delegation with Stanislaw Warzonkowski, secretary of the KW [Provincial Committee] PZPR, who informed the Byelorussian visitors about the activities undertaken toward the realization of the resolutions from the 10th PZPR Congress and the preparation for the provincial reporting/electoral conference.

Before the end of the year, a similar visit will be made in Byelorussia by a delegation from Wloclawek Province.

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

REFORM IMPACT ON OPOLE STATE FARMS REVIEWED

Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 19 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Bronislaw Paszkowski: "A Work-Filled Five Years"]

[Text] It is said that the enterprises grouped in the Opole Association of State Farms are the calling card of modern agriculture and this is the truth. There are 19 enterprises, in this 14 collective, the self-governing PGR [State Farm] in Siedlice, the Industrialized Hog Raising Farm in Zalesie, the Enterprise for Farm Industry in Olszaniec, and two enterprises for technical services in Rozwadza and Jastrzeb. Together they have an area of 119,300 hectares of farm land in production, the soil fertility factor ranges from 0.5 to 1.8, which testifies to the great differences in soil quality among the enterprises.

On 1 July 1986 the farm enterprises began their sixth year of activity under changed economic-financial conditions, or conditions of the economic reform. The accepted system solutions created conditions for them to shape their own internal organization, the directions and structures of production on the basis of an economic accounting with the participation of the workers in the decisions shaping the overall activity of the enterprises.

They have a free hand in managing the enterprise profits, deciding which goals to fund, and how much to allocate. The principles of self-government were utilized by the enterprises chiefly to change the direction and structure of production and to more effectively utilize the means of production. This does not mean that this is full self-government for it meets with barriers created outside the enterprise. For example, the PGR must sell its products; grains, rapeseed, sugar beets, milk, live animals, wool; at fixed prices. A negative influence is lately felt from the increase in the price of supplies, and the means of production that are industrial in nature, such as machines and farm tools, replacement parts, pesticides, solid and liquid fuels. A detrimental effect is also due to the poor quality and control in a number of the production supplies.

The new financial-economic system has led to changes in the previously used system of land use and production on the Opole PGR's. The changes, depending on the structure of fixed resources, employment, the natural conditions on the farm, the changeable conditions governing profit, have affected each

enterprise to a different degree. They have mainly influenced the optimization of the planting structure and land management, and the alignment of the animals raised to the feed assortment.

The changes in the structure of planting affected an increase in the planting of high profit crops; first of all in rapeseed and grains with a decrease in the area devoted to feed plants, potatoes, and sugar beets. The effect was to increase the rapeseed cultivation share from 9.6 percent in 1980 to 15.7 percent in 1986. The area used to grow animal feeds has been adjusted to the requirements for feed; while the area devoted to potatoes and beets is oriented toward the possibilities offered by soil quality and the technological-organizational resources possessed by the enterprise. The surface area devoted to feed plants in the main crop has decreased by over 10,000 ha. In the structure of feed plants there have been changes favoring papilionaceous plants and mixtures over corn as green feed, whose share up to now was decisive while the feed value per hectare was often unfavorable when compared to other feeding regimes. To assure a high protein content it was decided to increase the area for planting small beans and other papilionaceous plants, though there has been a recent decrease in the profitability of such plants. The area used for planting doubly improved rapeseed has undergone expansion. The mash left after processing is an excellent substitute for soy mash.

In the last 3 years there has been a decided increase in the harvest, especially in rapeseed and grain. Some collectives have attained record harvests. For example, from this year's harvest the PGR collective in Keitrz obtained over 40 quintals per hectare for rapeseed, while the PGR collective in Glupczyce obtained 39 quintals per hectare. Grains in the Kietrz collective yielded 60 quintals per hectare on average, in some enterprises the yields exceeded 70 quintals per hectare. The increase in yields is due to improvements in agricultural technology, the introduction of new pesticides (chiefly anti-fungal agents) into the farming technique to fight the diseases occurring in grain, rapeseed, and potatoes, and the rational application of fertilizers and lime.

One can see significant reserves in yields and in the use of feed plants, meadows, and pastures. To utilize these reserves it is necessary to establish a program for building facilities to produce full-portion feeds. The second factor for rationalizing farming through the use of volumetric feeds is to build silos for the storage of silage. This eliminates losses which can be as much as 30 percent, and decidedly improves the quality of the feed. Presently the quantity of feeds stored in silos is about 60 percent.

Until recently one of the important problems limiting the volume of production was, along with other things, the liming of soil. This matter was solved through an agreement with the Butom Dolomite Works, where an investment was made to enable an increase in the production of magnesium lime. To this purpose a sum of 55 million zlotys was allocated. In turn Opole farms are assured deliveries of lime up to 60,000 tons.

An important position is occupied by the production of fruit and vegetables concentrated in the Opole Gardening Collective. The orchard area cultivated by the three large commercial producers (Grudynia Wielka, Gortatow, Zyrowa) totals 1181 ha, of this 1121 ha is fruit orchards. The fruit harvest has increased from 3,500 tons in 1981 to 9,400 tons in 1985, while the yield per hectare rose from 50.9 to 86.2 quintals per hectare. The full utilization and attainment of production potential of the orchards is limited by the lack of sufficient storage, processing, and refrigeration facilities. The surface area used for raising vegetables amounts to 408 hectares in 1986, and had lost 282 ha up to 1981. The lower production of vegetables can be linked to the poor technical support in the growing and harvesting of the plants. The potential present in the production of vegetables in hot houses has also not been utilized. There was a shortage of mazut, which is expensive as well. The rebuilding of the facility for heating with powered coal would cost over a billion zlotys, and no one could afford this. Lately the losses, on the order of 87 million zlotys, sustained by the Hothouse Production Enterprise in Chroscin, created the necessity of finding it a wealthy patron. It so happened that on 1 July 1986 the Chroscin enterprise was taken over by the "Interprego" Foreign Trade Company.

Economic mechanisms at work in the new system, together with the difficult feed situation in the first part of the reform, have led to great changes in the number of animals being raised. The largest drop was in the number of cattle and amounted to nearly 21,00 head. The number of cows decreased by 2,300 head. The reduction in the number of hogs was less drastic and amounted to only 11,500 head, with the number of sows staying constant. There is some development in the raising of sheep, their number increased by 5,300.

The lower production levels among the farm animals are being explained as a reordering of this field of production and through improvements in the efficiency of animal raising. Animal raising using substitute facilities, which did not provide the proper environmental conditions for the animals, has been stopped. Cost of production there was high, and there was a high consumption of high protein feed. Presently the decrease in the number of animals has stopped, one begins to notice profitability in hog fattening. An example of very good effectiveness in animal raising is the Salesie farm. The average fattened porker brings a net profit of 10,000 zlotys.

The rationalization in the numbers of animals, improvements in feeding, the increase in participation of the base herd in the numerical structure, production based on own supplies, has greatly influenced the productivity of the animals. For example, in the production of milk the average yield for one cow rose to 763 liters. The dependence of PGR production on its own, better quality, feeds produced in its own mixing facilities has had a primary influence, yielding the higher production results.

There has been much investment. During the last five year period 104 buildings with 5510 chambers, a cow farm with a capacity of 600, a cattle breeding farm with a capacity of 1064, two feed processing facilities with a capacity of 36,500 tons, three drying facilities for green feeds with a capacity of 15,000 tons, a sheep farm with a capacity of 800, "Askoblok"

potatoe sorting machines, refrigeration and storage facilities for fruit, were turned over to production. The fact that the functioning of these farms is intimately connected to the infrastructure of the villages was not forgotten. Therefore social investments were made in the form of a social hall in Lewice, a trade pavilion in Rozwadze, and an enlarged school in Domaszowice. The PGR's have 39 day care centers for children of their workers and those of individual farmers, 86 recreation centers, and 30 clubs.

The years during which the reform functioned in the state farms, in spite of existing difficulties, must be called successful. Most importantly there was a definite improvement in the financial/economic indicators, the deficits at the Nieradowice, Niemodlin, and Bierdzany PGR's were eliminated. The self-government in the enterprises enabled an increase in the involvement of the workers, spurred interest in getting better production results, and in this way gave better economic results.

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AGRICULTURE

POLAND

KIELCE ZSL REVIEWS AGRICULTURE GROWTH PLANS

Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by ew: "Agriculture Cannot Stand Still"]

[Text] "Socio-agricultural development in the Kielce farm region in the light of the NPSG [National Socioeconomic Plan] for the years 1986-90 and the activity of the ZSL [United Peasant Party] in this area" was the subject at yesterday's plenary meeting of the Provincial Committee ZSL. Participants included vice-premier Jozef Koziol, vice-president NK [Chief Committee] ZSL; Tadeusz Swierczynski, secretary KW [Province Committee] PZPR; and Wlodzimierz Pasternak, the Kielce voivde. Also present were representatives from the WRN [Province People's Council], WK SD [Provincial Committee of the Democratic Party], and RW PRON [Provincial Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] leadership.

The meeting was an occasion for presenting awards to outstanding farmers, and workers of units serving the farm region and agriculture, who were ZSL members. The cavalier's cross of the order of Poland's Rebirth was awarded to: Jan Drozdz of Miechow, Franciszek Golowski of Zlota Pinchowska, Stefan Nowak of Starachowice, Stanislaw Kusmieriek of Jedzejow, Josef Piasecki of Busk, Julian Szafranek of Nowy Korczyn, and Walenty Wodecki of Strawczyn.

The speech on socioeconomic development in the Kielce farm region during the years 1986-90 was given by Marian Obara, the vice-president WK ZSL and Kielce vic-voivode. He spoke about the attainment of good economic results in the farm region during the last 3 years, which are due to the conduct of the correct government farming policy. He pointed out many shortfalls, among others, the attainment of poor results in fertilizing and liming the fields. In some parts of Kielce much is to be desired from soil management. There are poor possibilities for managing all of the harvest. In 800 hamlets there is still a shortage of water. The farm telephone network is still poorly developed.

During the discussion attention was brought on the inadequate supply of coal in the villages, and the slow advancement in drainage work. Demands were made for better organization in the work of units serving the villages and

agriculture. Much attention was given to the activities of self-governments in farm cooperatives. Mentioned also were deficiencies in schooling, culture, and the health services for the village inhabitants.

The deliberations were presided over by Stefan Gut, the WK ZSL president.

In the afternoon vice-president J. Koziol met with the provincial political-administrative functionaries. Under discussion were the socioeconomic problems of the region.

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AGRICULTURE

POLAND

MILITARY SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY IN 1986

Warszawa ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by fi: "Thanks Given for Aid to Agriculture"]

[Text] On 15 October the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economics made a summation of the work done to date by the military on behalf of the agency during 1986. At a meeting of the cadres and soldiers of the basic military service who have distinguished themselves in the performance of training and production assignments, socially supporting the people of agricultural labor present were: General Florian Siwicki, member of the KC [Central Committee] PZPR and minister of national defense; and Stanislaw Zieba, the minister for agriculture, forestry, and food economics.

Present were members of the management, and representatives of the central institutions in MON [Ministry of National Defense].

Highly praising the military assistance Minister Stanislaw Zieba thanked all the soldiers of the people's WP [Polish Army] who, in the course of specialized training have socially contributed in the drainage and reclamation work, in building flood control dikes and farms roads, in constructing wells and water storage facilities in the villages.

During this year's work to benefit agriculture and forestry thousands of soldiers are participating socially, while the worth of their labor to date has exceeded 2.2 billion zlotys. The largest concentration of activity took place in Gorzow province were thanks to the efforts of the military in constructing and renovating drainage installations, and conducting land reclamation nearly 850 ha of farm land were turned over to agriculture.

Especially valuable help was given by the soldiers to the inhabitants of the Zulawy region. For several years now work on a large scale has been going on to improve the flood protection and modernize the drainage system whose effective functioning is the main factor enabling the effective utilization of the fertile soil in this region.

In the Szczecin province the soldiers cleared the interdike area of trees on 20 kilometers of the Oder River and on 12 kilometers of the Ina River. This

increased flood protection in that region and resulted in 5,000 cubic meters of firewood.

In the Koszalin region the soldiers contributed socially by assisting in the creation of a lime pit, making lime available locally for the needs of agriculture in the surrounding communities.

The year military sapers finished 11 wells for the inhabitants of the Olsztyn province. Altogether in three years in this region and in the Radom province 80 villages which had water shortages were provided with wells.

The army also joined in to help in the construction of the Cieszanowice water storage facility and the Siemianowka water storage facility in the Bialystok province.

The soldiers have received universal recognition for their work in assisting during the collection of the overwhelming harvests of grain and root crops, and in managing the agricultural bounty. Many villages are familiar with the visits of army repair units.

The social assistance given to the national economy by the army will be continued next year.

During the meeting minister Stanislaw Zieba presented a large group of soldiers with an honorary gold badge bearing the slogan "Merit in Agricultural Work". These were received by, among others, the representatives of central MON institutions; Col Wlodzimierz Szymanski and Col Kazimierz Poreda and soldiers from the Slask and Pomorze Military Regions; Lt Col Wieslaw Lukasiewicz, Major Zdislaw Wilski, Capt Ireniusz Prokocki, Lt Andrezj Solnica, Warrant Officer Jozef Wysocki, Master Sgt Jan Potasinski, Corporal Bernard Duda, Corporal Adam Buczkowski, Corporal Jacek Suchala, Pvt Andrzej Szdzukiecki, Pvt Marek Holtyn, Pvt Marek Jasinski, and Pvt Zbigniew Zebala.

In direct conversations the soldiers among them, Lt Col Romuald Syrkiewicz and Second Lt Andrzej Flejszar, spoke about the work of their subordinates, about the factors needed to complete their training and production assignments to benefit agriculture and forestry. They stressed the involvement of all soldiers in each unit. The soldiers' work gained high recognition from military members of a visiting group of directors from both agencies, and from some representatives and members of the Sejm Commission for National Defense who are actively interested in the problem. But most significant was the gratitude of the farmers, for whom the support of the army meant another victory in the battle for bread for the entire society.

Gen Florian Siwicki added to the specifics of the soldiers' work, done in various areas of the national economy, stressing that this area of army activity has a real meaning under the present economic circumstances that the nation is in. Tightly linking training, schooling, and the mastering of modern technology with the additional work done to multiply the national product, the Polish Army is strengthening its ability to protect the nation,

and at the same time gives the country new material benefits. The military is in its being a people's army and aid to the national economy is treated as just another of its obligations to society.

The minister for national defense discussed the planning of military activities for aiding to agriculture and forestry in future years.

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AGRICULTURE

POLAND

PROSPECTS FOR SPECIALIZED FAMILY FARMING EXAMINED

Warsaw WIES WSPOLCZESNA in Polish No 7, Jul 86 pp 25-30

[Article by Prof Kemens Ratajczak, director, Institute for Industrial Economics, Economics Academy, Poznan: "Factors Affecting the Specialization of Family Farming"]

[Text] Recently more and more is said about specialization in agriculture. At the same time a regret is expressed, that unlike the first half of the 1970's, when the development of specialized farms was strongly supported, at present interest in such farms has waned.

Appreciating the benefits and the need for specialization, it is worthwhile to consider the means of continuing this process. It would be a great mistake, if we should make the same omissions in farm policy as were committed at the beginning of the 1970's, the result being the halting of a basically progressive line of development. A significant shortcoming was undoubtedly the fact that the specialization, as well as other structural and organizational changes of that time, were inspired chiefly by political and administrative factors, not by the producers themselves.

To put it another way, the rush to specialize come from the outside, rather than growing out of the needs of the producers. To make matters worse this process, in large measure, was separated from the existing supply capabilities and social conditions of production. As a result of this approach artificial constructs were created which were not adapted to reality and were dependent on outside assistance and many privileges. When the assistance waned and the privileges disappeared the result was necessarily the weakening of the entire movement.

Well founded then is the question whether specialization in our agriculture has a chance for development, and if so, then what conditions must exist to make this chance a reality. I believe that the thesis needs no proof, because, like all of the economy, agriculture cannot develop without increasing the communal division of labor, which means an increase in of specialization. This is a condition for the rationalization of agricultural management, which includes the lowering of the costs of production. In individual agriculture the advance of specialization depends on the loosening of ties between the farm household and agricultural production. If the ties are very strong, as is true on traditional or natural farms, then agricultural production is wholly

subservient to the needs of the household. That is the farm must realize those goals which constitute the needs of the farm household.

Numerous goals eliminate the possibility for realizing the principles of rational management. The simultaneous fulfillment of many goals is impossible for biological as well as technological reasons.

There does not exist a farm which could guarantee the most favorable production conditions (climate, soil quality) for all products that are demanded by the farm household. The motive for their production cannot be an economic reason, or a production reason, but consumption reasons. A more important constraint, especially in modern times, are the producer's abilities. If a society's store of knowledge as a whole grows in many directions, then the store of knowledge possessed by certain individuals will grow mainly to narrow in on a field. W. Pytkowski states that "as human reason becomes more and more all encompassing, then the horizons of a single individual become deeper but narrower, otherwise there would be a lack of depth, and this would be contrary to the laws of development. Therefore, while the 'collective brain' has a wide horizon, each individual's reach must become narrower, otherwise he could not cope with his given task at the required level. This is the point of entry into specialization." [W. Pytkowski: "Farm Economics and Organization, PWN, Warsaw, 1976, p 47]

The necessary condition, then, for full implementation of the principle of rational management and specialization is the separation of agricultural production from the farm household, and at the same time liberating it from the necessity of fulfilling a large number of goals. Instead of satisfying many goals, only one goal should be pursued, the maximization of cash income. Then all the other reasons for traditional farming practice would no longer apply.

Of course, the orientation of all production activity toward one goal can only take place under conditions of a fully developed money-goods relationship. Then the producer will be guaranteed, on the one hand, the free choice of the direction of production and the methods of production, while on the other hand, he will be able to convert his products into cash and then freely obtain other needed products. This possibility can only be guaranteed by the existence of a market and a developed exchange of goods.

The existence of widely developed monetary-goods relationship is the condition for the appearance of the principle of rational management, not only in the field of production but also in the field of home economics. Briefly stated, without the money-goods relationships there are no conditions for conducting the mental activity, based on calculations, and then there is no rational management in farming.

The entry of farming into the realm of market exchange cannot be accomplished at the cost of the farm household, that is by supplying a less than satisfactory fulfillment of its needs. Conversely, farm production and the household should both benefit from such a decision. Otherwise, this would have been a bad choice. Because the money-goods relationships affect not only production but also consumption, the family farm can also gain benefits resulting from the

development of these relationships. Under the conditions of natural farming the farm household must be satisfied with the products supplied from its own production sector. Because of the many facets of production, many, if not all, of the products have a high production cost and a low utility. Under the conditions of a trade economy the family farm has a wide selection of products. In satisfying its needs the producers who use the rational methods participate (directly or indirectly) in a broader way according to the natural conditions and their professional knowledge, and at the same time the costs are lower for all.

In modern times there is a comparable growth in the range of knowledge and in the growth of the high yield means of production which are industrial in nature. The effect of natural conditions is diminished. The desire for obtaining deeper knowledge forces the producer to narrow the range of production, or to express it in another way, to specialize.

Let us, in turn, look at our reality and consider if it favors or hinders these processes. Even a cursory examination of the market place shows that the conditions under which farms must operate have become worse since 1979. The dependence between farm production and the farm household has not decreased but conversely, has grown, and this is demonstrated in natural consumption. For example, animals slaughtered on the farm, measured by weight after slaughtering, rose from 436,000 tons in 1980 to 560,000 tons in 1984 (which constitutes 22 percent of all slaughter).

One product which has fully remained commercial is bread. Today, no farmer must sow grain for the sole reason of supplying bread for his household. Yet, this is far too little in relation to the total requirements and the pressing need for separating farm production from the farm household.

It must be remembered that the closing of the market to the peasant farm household only superficially limits his access to food items in general. He always has access to the things produced by one farm or another. There would be nothing wrong with this if this form of access did not have a deciding influence on the function and rationality of farm production. It is not evident what percentage of natural consumption is involved in the final production of the farm. The range of goods which the farm household cannot supply is important. Everything that the household cannot purchase in the market place must be eventually produced, most likely in the production sector of the farm, not depending on the cost, effectiveness, or the amount needed, for a certain product.

The best evidence of this is the distributed structure of production in the specialized farms. In spite of specialization they have not eliminated multifaceted production. Such stopping midway cannot be rational from the point of view of the producer, or society. It is contrary to the results of the economic calculations.

Of course it is difficult to blame the farmers for such irrational behavior. They are simply adapting to circumstances, and in a certain sense are behaving rationally. It is not by chance that the larger farms are involved in at

least partial specialization. Only they are able to expend a part of their productive capacity on specialized production.

Small farms cannot do this, for in satisfying the needs of the household they are expending their total productive potential. Their production is limited to small increments above their own needs. Multifaceted production is the hallmark of the traditional methods of managing a farm. A man has a fixed amount of intellect and always is presented with alternatives; does he disperse it on various tasks, or concentrate it on a single task. The first alternative gives average results, the second can give significant or exceptional results. It is worthwhile to expedite the second choice.

If we wish to have specialized farming that is in all ways orderly, then we must not spend so much time in propagating the idea of specialization, but rather create conditions that are needed to make it a reality. To this purpose we must encourage the formation of larger farms which can more easily overcome the barrier of self supply for consumption and decrease the influence of the household on the choice of production goals. This way it is easier to lower the fixed costs and make work conditions more comfortable, a factor valued presently by young farmers, especially young women.

This does not close the matter. As long as the farm household cannot take advantage of available goods then this will hamper not only the changeover to specialization, but also the implementation of rational farming management. The necessary production for own needs is production that does not reach the market place, but also is absent from the net economic result.

Even though it is easy to prove the need for supplying the farm household and the production farm, this is difficult to do. First of all there is the need for an answer to the question of "how" and "who" this is to do this.

In answering the first question it is easy to notice that the task rests chiefly on the shoulders of the agricultural-food product industry. It must be added that this industry must be directly connected to the farm market. It cannot be a highly centralized industry, geared to supplying large conglomerates and export.

The construction of small processing plants directly in the farm communities must be based not only on the needs of the local food market, but also on the local labor market. It is a known fact, that support of income parity occurs in large measure through a rise in the prices of agricultural products. The increase in prices can be slowed if it would be possible to increase work effectiveness in agriculture, especially on the small farms, by the way of, among other things, shrinking the supply of labor.

A decrease in the supply of labor meets some serious obstacles, especially if this means a change in one's job and place of residence. It is well known that urban areas have tremendous difficulties with housing, and thus far they have been absorbing the labor force overflow from the rural areas.

There then exists a need to create places of work situated in close proximity to the farms. The leader in creating these places should be the enterprises

connected to the farm economy as it is understood in a wide sense. This is needed not just by agriculture but also by all Polish farm villages.

The goal must be for each village to have many jobs available, with a concentration of a large number of service and food processing enterprises. Otherwise, the village problem of overpopulation and poor social image cannot be solved. The modern process of food production requires not only modern technology but also a highly trained labor force. If the future village does not possess the proper living and work conditions for these people then it will be difficult to expect a change in the view that society has for work in the village. Conversely, we will continue to witness a negative aspect in the type of people working in the rural regions.

The question still remains, who will create the new model for rural life. Practice has shown thus far that the enterprises outside of agriculture, and even those which are connected with the food industry, will not do anything. A large role in the process must be played by the agricultural industry itself, especially the socialized agricultural units. After all, there are many positive examples, especially in reference to food production cooperatives.

For a long time to come, the lowest cost agricultural producers will be family farms. Meanwhile, processing and distribution, as well as production services, should be the task of the socialized units.

This should not mean that these fields would be closed to individuals such as tradesmen and private entrepreneurs. The guide for development of various forms should be the balance sheet. Those units which give the best results should have the greatest freedom in their activities. In economic activities a better principle has never been invented. Therefore, only as the conditions favoring the money-goods relationship in the village increase, will there be an improvement in conditions favoring a switch from multifaceted production to specialized farming. This will be a natural process, self activated, without the necessity of stimulation in an artificial way by outside forces. Only that lasts which arises from interior needs and benefits the interests of the individuals or units involved in the activity. In other words, specialization should be sought, but in a realistic manner, that is through the creation of conditions necessary for its development.

All these intentions may not give the expected results, if the remaining segments of the food economy, namely the industry making the production means for agriculture, the agricultural-food industry, and rural trade do not start their activities. Due to the shortage of high yielding means of production a large number of workers is still active in farm production. Similarly, the growth of the agricultural-food industry is, under conditions of limited imports, highly limited by the low deliveries of the means of production made by the many branches of the machine building industry, the chemical industry, the building industry etc. There is much to be desired from rural trade. It demonstrates its services to the production farms and the farm households in a old fashioned and sluggish manner. The obstacles on the way to specialization are difficult and many. In removing them we open the door to progress, without which we cannot have modern agriculture. Therefore it is worthwhile, and we must do it.

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATISTICS PROVIDED ON USSR-GDR TRANSPORT COOPERATION

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 78, 8 Jul 86 p 6

[Facts and Figures Report: "GDR-USSR Transport Cooperation"]

[Text] In 1985 alone the volume of goods transported between the GDR and the USSR amounted to about 16.3 million tons. For the period 1986 to 1990 the volume of goods to be exchanged between the two countries is planned to be worth over 380 billion valuta marks. For example, the GDR will deliver products of agricultural and machine tool construction, computer technology, electrical engineering, telecommunication engineering, chemical products, and consumer goods. The USSR will provide, among other things, petroleum, natural gas, rolled steel, cellulose, cotton, and equipment for the power industry.

Over one-half of all goods which are to be transported between the GDR and the USSR--in 1985 this amounted to about 53 percent--arrive at their destination via ocean routes. Modern technologies for loading and unloading and for transport define the overall picture. Thus, for example, joint regular service by both countries on the Rostock-Riga route implements container and ro/ro traffic according to a fixed schedule. In 1985 container transport between these 2 ports rose by 15 percent. Additional regularly scheduled ships which are operated jointly by Soviet partners and shipping companies of other CEMA countries call at ports throughout the world.

At present the largest joint venture between the GDR and USSR in the transport sector is the establishment of a railroad-ferry link. This ocean route between Mukran on the island of Ruegen and the Baltic Sea port of Klaipeda in the Lithuanian SSR is 273 nautical miles (506 km) long.

The railroad transports slightly less than half the goods between the two countries; in 1985 it amounted to about 7.8 million tons. For example, railroad workers at the Frankfurt/Oder and Kietz freight stations every day put together and split up an average of 31 freight trains alone which are used for import and export with the Soviet Union. Railroad workers in Frankfurt/Oder process daily 18 excursion trains which go to and come from the USSR. These also include friendship trains from our country. The wheel-center distance of the cars must be adjusted to the usual USSR track gauge in order to travel on the rail system of the Soviet railroad.

Interflug and Aeroflot have more than 20 routes between our republic and the USSR. Departure and arrival destinations are Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, and in the USSR Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Zochi, Zimferopol, Tbilisi, Yerevan, and Tashkent. Thousands of vacationers from the GDR visit their sister country in this way.

Interflug also has the responsibility of transporting about 100,000 passengers this year in workers commuter traffic. The GDR and other CEMA countries are involved in the construction of important industrial projects in the land of Lenin. These include long distance gas pipelines, developing Jamburg natural gas site, and establishing the Krivoi Rog mining and preparation combine. About 1,500 transport system workers will also be used at these construction sites in 1986.

Interflug and Aeroflot work together closely in many areas, such as initial and continuing training of flight and technical personnel, or mutual information on questions of flight safety. Soviet agricultural pilots are also regularly used in GDR agriculture.

The scientific-technical cooperation of the two countries in the transport system is based on long-term work programs and annual work plans for the railroad system, civilian aviation, inland waterway shipping, and road system, the ocean fleet, vehicle traffic and traffic medicine. Close relationships of many years also exist between research facilities.

Beyond the exchange of technical documentation and mutual consultation, research cooperation has proven to be the most appropriate form of interaction. This joint work is concentrated, for example, on such key issues as reducing energy and transport costs, rationalizing energy-efficient processes and goods transport, and introducing microcomputer and robot technology. Moreover, it includes tasks for efficient repair of diesel and electric locomotives and of passenger and freight cars.

In 1985, bilateral cooperation in the scientific-technical sector of the transport system included the joint handling of 20 research topics and the exchange of a total of 51 scientific-technical sets of documents. The value is apparent, for example, in the application of the results to the research and development topic of "perfecting the technological line of designing roads and bridges" from the USSR. The savings in design costs amounted to about M750,000.

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ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSSR-HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Gejza Vilcek: "Czechoslovak-Hungarian Cooperation in Agriculture; New Areas, New Forms"]

(From our permanent editor in Budapest)

[Text] Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in agriculture and food has both a rich past and a promising future. The joint agricultural and food commission has been working since 1970. At the level of deputy minister it annually monitors and defines programs of cooperation in animal and plant production and the meat processing and brewing industries. Currently, cooperation is being developed on the basis of a 5-year program for 1986 - 1990 and increases some new elements, for example, the problem complex of research into and utilization of biotechnical methods, consumption of biomasses, the agricultural use of extracts, etc.

Broad Scale

Agricultural experts of both countries are testing technical equipment and modern food processing technology. They often arrange operational consultations in the interest of accelerating the innovative process. The problems that arise from propagating new varieties and hybrids, and questions of complex large-scale production systems, industrial technologies and animal production are resolved jointly.

In the food processing industry joint research and development is directed toward the dairy industry, production of children's foods, nonalcoholic beverages and meat products. There is also interest in an exchange of food products which would enlarge the range of products for the markets of both countries.

Production Systems

The most important areas of cooperation are in mutual application of the results of research in plant production and in joint cultivation of certain crops on the basis of specialized scientific research. Czechoslovakia's winter wheat viginta, for instance and the joint patent for propagating hybrid

corn TAM-v 310 are being cultivated jointly. In Czechoslovakia we are cultivating 34,000 hectares of corn on the basis of the Hungarian I.K.R. system and we are applying the baja and kite system to 16,500 hectares. Hungarian agronomists are testing the Czechoslovak system of cultivating barley on 750 hectares. They are interested in importing our system of rape culture and a large-scale system for lentils.

Genetics, Enzymes, Solar Energy

The new areas to which agriculture must direct its attention in this period of rapid development of agrarian science also call for new forms of cooperation. The new cooperation plan already includes the application of genetic methods and the use of enzymes or solar energy. At present, cooperation in the new areas is taking place on the basis of cooperation agreements; there are, however, also new forms in the offing to expand cooperation and collaboration in the direction of integrated production units. The method of importing and exporting certain crops limits the possibility of fully utilizing mutual advantages. This is especially true of the corn and sunflowers production systems. There is a possibility of overcoming limitations in these areas by forming a joint enterprise.

The main characteristic of mutual agricultural cooperation at present is exchange. We import grains and oleaginous plants, edible oils, seed grains and day-old chicks from the MLR [Hungarian People's Republic]. We export chiefly hops, malt and certain kinds of seed grains to the MLR.

What Is of Interest?

The 70th agricultural and food exhibit in Budapest showed what results and research of Czechoslovak experts are of greatest interest to the Hungarians. These were mostly devices, equipment and methods that help modernize agricultural production and raise the living standard of farmers. Hungarian experts devoted special attention to a device of ours which shortens the time for aging meat from 36 hours to 45 seconds, computer monitoring of fermentation and laser radiation of seed grains. In Hungary there is great interest in small Terra machines and the small tractor TRAC MTS 050. Especially flattering is Hungarian interest in the model line of village family houses and in our agricultural enterprises' social programs. These were awarded first prize at the exhibit.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JOINT ENTERPRISE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 86 p 6

[Interview with CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle by Vladimir Vacha at the conclusion of the fifth session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Engineering on 23 October in Berlin: "Agreement on Joint CSSR-USSR Enterprises Signed"]

[Text] On Thursday [23 October] the fifth session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Engineering was concluded in Berlin. The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle. At the conclusion of the talks he granted an interview to our reporter.

[Question] Comrade Deputy Premier, what was the main subject of the talks?

[Answer] We discussed a number of documents important to all CEMA member countries. For example, an agreement was signed on joint development of auto accessories and components for the motor vehicle industry. Our country initiated it. In addition, we took up robotics and reinforced existing agreements on flexible production systems and specialization in robot production. We referred to the last negotiations in Budapest where a general agreement on the Interrobot program had been signed. We also discussed health technology, the contribution of engineering to technology for the food and chemical industries, transportation equipment, and a number of other problems. We discussed the results of the work of special groups of the engineering committee in providing engineering technology which has been in short supply or lacks appropriate technical parameters.

[Question] During the delegation's stay in Berlin interdepartmental agreements between the CSSR and the USSR were also signed at the Czechoslovak Embassy. What was the significance of these?

[Answer] At the fourth meeting of the USSR government ministers and representatives of our departments, agreements were signed on forming direct contacts and, in some cases, even proposals to establish joint enterprises between CSSR and USSR engineering. This chiefly involves the electrotechnical industry and heavy engineering. I would mention four of the documents signed concerning health technology which will be produced either on the territory of the CSSR or the USSR. Since they mutually complement one another, their

technical development will deal with joint subjects. In the area of heavy engineering the main topic was equipment which will be utilized on USSR territory, that is, technology for extracting and processing oil which our enterprises of Chepos VHJ [economic production unit] produce.

[Question] The German Democratic Republic is our second largest trading partner. What is the outlook for developing cooperation in engineering between the two countries?

[Answer] I see the greatest possibilities of cooperation, not only as a result of this meeting but because of the overall level of engineering in both our countries, especially in the area of our own engineering technology, in the manufacture of machine tools and shaping machinery and in mutual utilization of mechanics supplemented by control systems in assembling flexible production systems. We are emphasizing cooperation between factories that produce engineering technology and combines of machine tool and sharing machinery in the GDR with the application of computer controlled machinery or systems from the Numerik combine, which has recently been developing cooperation successfully with our automated computer technology enterprises, specifically with Tesla, which is concerned with electronics investment. Similarly, several agreements have been signed in the motor vehicle industry in recent years which are evidence of fruitful cooperation. For example, we will obtain propeller shafts that are produced in modern technological facilities in the GDR for the newly produced Skoda car. The Czechoslovak side, in turn, provides the GDR with brake systems, mufflers and several other components, including electrical accessories

Participants in the meeting were received by Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Gunther Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Expanded cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR in engineering according to government agreements was discussed on 23 October in Berlin by Ladislav Lihovy, CSSR minister of general engineering, and Gerhard Tautenhahn, GDR minister of general engineering and production of agricultural machinery and vehicles.

The talks on cooperation until 1990 focused on strengthening specialization and cooperation. The chief means of achieving this goal is the mutual strengthening of scientific-technical cooperation and improving and expanding deliveries of engineering units and parts for agricultural and transport machinery.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ENERGY GOALS IN 8TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN DISCUSSED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 34, 1986 pp 8-9.

[Article by Engineers Miroslav Fiser and Jiri Chomat, State Planning Commission: "The Fuel and Power Balance"]

[Text] The economic strategy that the 17th CPCZ Congress approved to attain the planned goals of economic and social development presupposes a considerable upsurge of the intensification trends within the fuel and power industry complex and the entire national economy as well. Attainment of the planned goals not only hinges on the 8th Five-Year Plan's successful realization, but will also serve as the necessary starting base for the solution of even more complex tasks in the subsequent period through the year 2000. A prerequisite for this is, among other things, a new approach to making the inputs of fuel and energy more cost effective in all branches of the national economy. Such an approach will permit doubling the rate at which the national economy's energy intensity is being reduced as compared with the preceding period.

In the early 1970's, the period of easily obtainable fuel and power supplies ended, for us and other economically developed countries as well. This applies even in the present situation when there is a sharp decline in the world-market prices of crude oil and other fuels, because a return to the earlier extensive consumption of energy from limited resources would obviously be reflected in rapidly rising prices of this important raw material.

1970's: Development of Domestic Fuel and Power Base

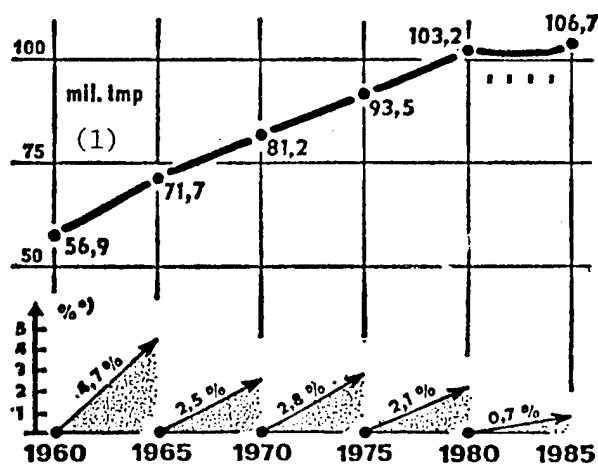
The world-market prices of fuel and energy were rising practically throughout the entire 1970's. The sharpest changes occurred in the price of crude oil. From 1970 to 1980, its price in the European capitalist market rose from approximately 2.00 to 32.50 U.S. dollars a barrel.

Therefore every country sought a way out from the situation that had arisen, attempting to solve it primarily by developing its domestic fuel and power base, and by making the utilization of its inputs of fuel and energy more cost effective. Not even Czechoslovakia could have been an exception in this respect. To the contrary, the fact that a substantial proportion of the necessary supply was obtained from import confirmed the urgency of solving this

task. In 1970, import provided 25.7 percent of the total supply of fuel and energy. And a further rise of this share had to be expected, due primarily to the shortage of domestic high-grade sources of energy, and the need to ensure the supply of energy for the national economy's further rapid growth.

Our balance of payments on current account did not fully reflect the sharp rise of world-market prices because we obtain the bulk of our fuel import through close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. In 1980, when the share of imported fuel rose to nearly 38 percent of the total supply, we were nevertheless forced to pay roughly six times more for the import than in 1970. While primarily crude oil provided the increase in our import of fuel and energy under the 5th Five-Year Plan, natural gas took over this role under the 6th Five-Year Plan, in conjunction with our participation in building the gas pipeline from Orenburg to Czechoslovakia's western border.

Due attention was also devoted to developing our own fuel and power base. In 1976-1980, the output of brown coal, the principal fuel in our fuel and power balance, rose by 10 percent or 8.0 million metric tons. At the close of this period, the first VVER-440 unit of the nuclear power plant in Jaslovské Bohunice was placed in operation, marking the start of a new era in our fuel and power balance.



*Average annual rates of increase in consumption during the five-year periods.

Figure 1. Development of the Domestic Consumption of Primary Sources of Energy (in Million Metric Tons of Standard Fuel Equivalent)

Key:

1. Million metric tons of SFE

These structural changes, implemented before 1980 to increase the share of domestic energy sources within total consumption, contributed significantly toward solving the situation in this area. But it must be borne in mind that development of our own fuel and power base is limited considerably by the

available geological reserves, and by the worsening geological conditions, and hence by the higher costs of extraction. A further increase of output in the mining of solid fuels would therefore have been very demanding, not to mention the environmental impact of expanding their consumption. Moreover, the quality of the mined coal gradually worsened; and the costs, measured per metric ton of standard fuel equivalent [SFE], rose also for this reason. At the same time it was evident that realization of the nuclear power program was going to be very capital intensive.

More Cost-Effective Utilization of Inputs

In solving the planned development of our economy and its relationship to the fuel and power balance, therefore, it was emphasized from the very beginning that the economy could develop further only if there was a substantial improvement in the cost effectiveness of utilizing the inputs of fuel and energy in the entire economy. Which meant not only changing the approach to greater economic efficiency in the processes that directly consumed fuel and energy, but also focusing attention on encouraging the processes of innovation, on raising the technological level and quality of production, on introducing effective changes within the economy and its individual sectors, on the economical use of all resources, fixed assets and products, especially of the ones that were energy intensive, etc.

From the early 1970's on, therefore, making fuel and power consumption more efficient had to be the principal direction of solving the fuel and power balance, especially in a situation where international comparisons clearly showed that Czechoslovakia belonged among the countries with the highest consumption of fuel and energy per head, and also per unit of produced social product or national income. Thus the State Program for Fuel and Power Conservation was approved already in 1972. This program's concept started out from the then existing level of the power system's management in Czechoslovakia and contained a set of measures of a technical and economic nature that were essential to further reducing the energy intensity, especially in the sphere of material production.

The conservation measures in 1972-1975 saved, at the 1975 level, 6.8 million metric tons of SFE as compared with the 4.6 million metric tons planned, even though some of the program's measures were not fulfilled entirely.

The State Program for Fuel and Power Conservation called for saving 10.2 million metric tons of SFE under the 6th Five-Year Plan. The program itself started out from the tasks that the 15th CPCZ Congress had set in this area, namely to save at least 2 to 2.5 percent of the fuel and power consumption each year. All the decisive indicators were fulfilled also in this period. In fact, savings under the 6th Five-Year Plan totaled 13.3 million metric tons of SFE.

Overall domestic consumption of primary sources of energy in 1971-1980 rose by 22 million metric tons of SFE or at an average of 2.2 million metric tons a year. The energy intensity declined at an average rate of 2.4 percent a year, and the savings of fuel and electricity accounted for 56 percent of the increase in produced national income. But simultaneously, in the production

process during the second half of the 1970's, the rate at which the economy's energy intensity was being reduced began to taper off. This was due especially to the curbs on the growth of the consumption of liquid fuels, and to the slower absorption and diffusion rates of scientific progress in the production process.

7th Five-Year Plan: New Developmental Trends

The mentioned trends in the fuel and power balance's development, particularly in the late 1970's, were projected into the 7th Five-Year Plan. This involved primarily a further increase of domestic coal output, a greater share of nuclear power plants in electric power generation, reduced consumption of petroleum products for power generation, and particularly a further intensification of the process of streamlining our economy under the new conditions of its development.

It can already be said that in 1981-1985 we were able to ensure the planned development of our economy, at an increase of roughly 3.44 million metric tons of SFE in the domestic consumption of primary sources of energy. This was completely in accord with the intentions of the 7th Five-Year Plan, and thus it was not necessary to use the reserves that had been built into the plan.

Domestic consumption of primary sources of energy was influenced favorably by the upsurge of the national economy's intensification trends. A great contribution was the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the State Target Program for Fuel and Power Conservation, under which conservation measures were implemented that saved 13.9 million metric tons of SFE in 1985. Domestic consumption of primary sources of energy increased under the entire 7th Five-Year Plan by roughly as much as between one and two times the average annual increment in the past (see Fig. 1).

In conjunction with the minimal rise of fuel and power consumption, the targets that the 7th Five-Year Plan had set for reducing the national economy's energy intensity were exceeded, parallel with the fulfillment--and, in some areas, overfulfillment--of the tasks for economic growth. Although the energy intensity was reduced at a faster rate than what the 7th Five-Year Plan had called for, the attained reduction rate was slower than under the 6th and 7th Five-Year Plans (see Table 1).

Table 1. Reduction Rates of Produced National Income's Energy Intensity (Percent)

	<u>1971-1975</u>	<u>1976-1980</u>	<u>Tentative</u> <u>1981-1985</u>
Average annual reduction rate	-2.9	-1.9	-1.5

Despite the slower average annual reduction rate than in the past, the results achieved under the 7th Five-Year Plan in reducing the energy intensity may be termed favorable, because in those years a number of objective factors reduced the efficiency of fuel and power consumption. Such factors were especially the slowdown of economic growth and the sharp decline in the consumption of liquid fuel, not offset entirely by increasing the import of natural gas. Furthermore, most of the increase in the consumption of fuel and

electric power during the preceding period was supplied in the form of high-grade fuels whose final consumption involves definitely lower energy losses.

Measured in terms of the primary sources of energy consumed, the energy intensity declined, but produced national income's electric-power intensity increased slightly. This is natural and ties in with the present stage of the scientific and technological revolution.

Commissioning of Nuclear Power Plants

Despite the favorable development of energy intensity and domestic consumption in physical units, the rapid rise of the total cost of supplying fuel and electricity, and of the unit cost of energy, continued under the 7th Five-Year Plan, due to the rising foreign-market prices and higher extraction costs. In 1981-1985, the total cost of supplying fuel and energy for domestic consumption rose by nearly 90 percent; and the unit cost per metric ton of SFE rose by slightly less.

Fuel and energy import, the costs of which were rising at an average annual rate of 10 percent in 1981-1985, contributed the most significantly to the rising total cost of supplying primary sources of energy for domestic consumption.

The average annual rate at which the costs of supplying primary sources of energy for domestic consumption rose in 1981-1985 was 32 percent higher than in 1976-1980; but the average annual rate of the unit cost's rise was relatively even higher--it nearly doubled.

From the viewpoint of the structural changes in the fuel and power balance, the development of nuclear power generation was of decisive importance under the 7th Five-Year Plan. Despite the slippages in meeting the originally planned commissioning dates, the VVER-440 generating units at the Jaslovské Bohunice and Dukovany nuclear power plants generated nearly 11.8 billion kWh of electricity in 1985. That year the nuclear power plants' share of the total output of electricity was roughly 14 percent.

Parallel with the increasing imports of electricity from the Soviet Union under our agreement to participate in the construction of the Khmel'nitskaya nuclear power plant, power generation in thermal power plants at home reached a record in 1984: the output of the public-utility thermal power plants was roughly 57.2 billion kWh. One year later, in 1985, the output from these generating capacities declined by roughly 3.0 billion kWh, in accordance with the long-range plans and despite a substantial rise in the domestic consumption of electricity. While the increase in electricity consumption was 9.6 billion kWh under the entire 7th Five-Year Plan, the increase in 1985 over the preceding year was 3.1 billion kWh.

The balance of brown coal is directly linked to the generation of electricity in thermal power plants. The mining of this fuel reached its peak in 1984 when the output was nearly 103 million metric tons. In 1985, the output was down by roughly 2.5 million metric tons from the reported actual output the preceding year.

Pronounced changes occurred under the 7th Five-Year Plan also in the balances of gaseous and liquid fuels.

Practically the entire reduction in the consumption of petroleum products occurred in fuel oils, whose wide-scale use for power generation at the existing and projected import prices became prohibitive for our economy. In 1985, we were able to reduce the consumption of fuel oils by roughly 26 percent over 1980. In the fuel and power balance, at first solid fuels--namely the increased loading of the thermal power plants in those branches of the electric power industry that are fueled with brown coal--and then, in the final years of the five-year plan, natural gas replaced the dropout of fuel oils. To a large extent the substitution of natural gas for fuel oil occurred at the gas- and oil-burning power plants, by using more gaseous fuel than in the past.

While the import of crude oil and petroleum products declined, the supply of natural gas rose sharply. But the wider use of natural gas in domestic consumption replaced only two-thirds of the decline in the supply of the other high-grade fuels, namely fuel oils and town gas.

8th Five-Year Plan: Upsurge of Intensification Trends

The fuel and power balance through 1990 has been conceived to tie in with the development to date in this area, while fully taking into account the situation that exists in supplying fuel and energy domestically and from import. The purpose of the fuel and power balance is to ensure fuel and power for the national economy, making full use of the reserves which exist in managing our fuel and power supplies, and simultaneously to solve other problems directly related to fuel and power management, such as the living environment, etc.

The fuel and power balance starts out from the economic strategy that the 17th CPCZ Congress approved in its "Principal Directions of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and of the Outlook Through the Year 2000." The balance incorporates the following main trends:

--A 2.9-percent average annual reduction of the fuel and energy input per unit of produced national income.

--Total savings of 14.4 million metric tons of SFE in 1990 over 1985, under State Target Program 02, Fuel and Power Conservation.

--Gradual implementation of progressive structural changes in the fuel and power balance. Nuclear power generation and district heating are to be developed further. Conditions are to be created for increasing the import of natural gas. The consumption of fuel oils is to be reduced sharply. The output of brown coal should aim for about 94 million metric tons in 1990, to alleviate the environmental impact of burning brown coal. And the output of bituminous coal should aim for about 25 million metric tons in 1990, including the highest possible proportion of coking coal within this volume.

--Fuel and energy consumption must be more cost effective also in the nonproductive sphere and in households.

--Total output of electricity in 1990 will be 87-90 billion kWh, including 25 billion kWh generated in nuclear power plants.

Table 2 shows how the basic objective of fuel and energy policy, a 2.9-percent annual reduction of produced national income's energy intensity in the period through 1990, compares with the preceding development.

Table 2. Development of Fuel and Power Balance's Process of Intensification

	1980 <u>Report</u>	1985 <u>Tentative</u>	1990 <u>Plan</u>
Produced national income at 1984 prices, billion korunas	555.3	619.2	737.0
Domestic consumption of primary sources of energy, million metric tons of SFE	103.25	106.69	109.55
Energy intensity, thousand metric tons of SFE/billion korunas	185.9	172.3	148.6
Average annual reduction rate of produced national income's energy intensity, at 1984 prices, in percent	1.51	2.91	

In comparison with the preceding five-year period, the energy intensity's annual reduction rate is nearly double. Fulfillment of this demanding task hinges directly on significantly boosting the intensification trends within the entire national economy. The purpose of this goal is to achieve a substantially more cost-effective utilization of the inputs of fuel and energy in the production process and the entire economy. Specifically:

--By accelerating the application of the latest R&D results to production and social practice, so as to steadily increase the proportion of output that is of a high technological and economic level, and the products' utility value, reliability and service life;

--By using international R&D and economic cooperation more intensively, including the more effective application of licensing policy;

--By implementing economically expedient structural changes in the national economy, aimed at developing faster the less energy-intensive sectors that are able to ensure highly cost-effective utilization of the inputs of fuel and energy;

--By using fixed assets more efficiently;

--By introducing technologies and equipment that are more energy efficient. To this end the engineering industries must raise the technological level of the fuel-consuming and power-generating equipment they produce; and the user industries must ensure the modernization, proper maintenance and reliable operation of their power equipment;

--By ensuring more economical fuel and energy consumption in the nonproductive sphere and households, through the installation of thermostats on heaters and in central heating systems, and of meters to measure the offtake of heat and hot water;

--By tightening the consumption norms for fuels, energy, ferrous metals and raw materials; and

--By reducing the transportation intensity by about 10 percent.

We must fully pursue these intensification factors under the 8th Five-Year Plan, and their fulfillment both hinges on and presupposes the attainment of the set objectives. The factors may be summed up as follows:

--In the entire national economy, the reduction rate of productive consumption as a proportion of social product will accelerate nearly threefold, and the reduction rate of productive consumption as a share of output will accelerate from an average annual rate of 1.1 percent attained under the 7th Five-Year Plan, to an average annual rate of 1.5 percent under the 8th Five-Year Plan, at base-year prices;

--In the fuel and power balance, 15.4 million metric tons of SFE will be saved in 1990 over 1985, under State Target Program 02, Fuel and Power Conservation.

The following figures also confirm just how demanding a task this is: fuel and power conservation accounted for roughly 60 percent of incremental national income during the past 15 years, but it will have to provide more than 80 percent of incremental national income under the 8th Five-Year Plan. The productive sphere must clearly help to fulfill this task. Similarly as under the 7th Five-Year Plan, it expects to reduce fuel and power consumption by about 1.0 million metric tons of SFE during the five years, but at a substantially faster growth rate of production than during the preceding five-year period. Fuel and power consumption is expected to be made more efficient in the nonproductive sphere as well. This is also evident from the two spheres' fuel and power consumption in Table 3, expressed in terms of primary sources of energy (million metric tons of SFE).

Table 3. Energy Consumption in the Productive and Nonproductive Spheres
(Million Metric Tons of SFE)

	1980 <u>report</u>	1985 <u> </u>	1990 <u> </u>	5-Yr Plan Increments	
				<u>7th</u>	<u>8th</u>
Consumption of primary energy sources in stationary generating plants, jointly	89.27	93.14	95.80	3.87	2.66
Including:					
-Fuel and energy subject to central planning & allocation	88.10	91.85	94.46	3.75	2.61
Of which: Productive sphere	61.82	60.79	60.10	-1.03	-0.69
Nonproductive sphere	26.28	31.06	34.36	4.78	3.30
-Fuel and energy not subject to central planning & allocation	1.17	1.29	1.34	0.12	0.05

Pronounced Structural Changes

In the fuel and power balance for the 8th Five-Year Plan we also expect a pronounced change in the structure of the domestic consumption of fuel and power. This will involve increased consumption of natural gas, and of electricity generated in nuclear power plants, parallel with the further decline of fuel-oil consumption and particularly with the curtailed consumption of brown coal. The diagram in Fig. 2 shows these structural changes, which will have a favorable effect on the environment, and compares them with the development under the 7th Five-Year Plan.

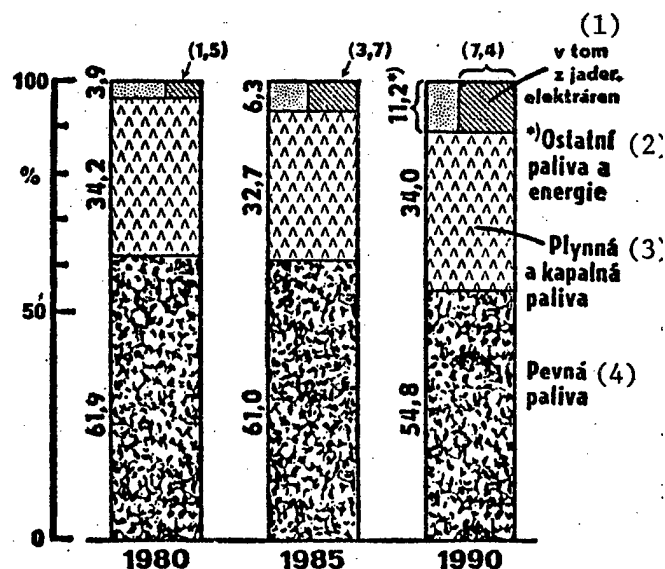


Figure 2. Structure of the Fuel and Power Balance, in Percent
(Total domestic consumption of primary sources of energy = 100%)

Key:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Of which, from nuclear power plants | 3. Gaseous and liquid fuels |
| 2. Other fuels and power | 4. Solid fuels |

Simultaneously, the long-range trend of a shift in favor of electricity has been incorporated in the fuel and power balance for the 8th Five-Year Plan. While the consumption of primary sources of energy will increase at an annual rate of 0.5 percent on average, the consumption of electricity will increase at an average annual rate of 2.6 percent, which is 0.3 percentage point more than under the 7th Five-Year Plan. However, the proposed generating capacities do not yet permit a more pronounced use of electricity in the technological processes.

In conjunction with the development of nuclear power generation, the output of electricity will increase to 87-90 billion kWh in 1990. This will include at least 25 billion kWh from nuclear power plants, which will be 28-30 percent of the total output of electricity in Czechoslovakia. This will tie in

with a reduction of power generation in public-utility thermal power plants, by about 7.3 billion kWh. The increased output from nuclear power plants will cause a decisive structural change in electric power generation, from the viewpoint of the entire fuel and power balance as well. It is assumed that the consumption of nuclear fuel under the 8th Five-Year Plan will equal 40 million metric tons of SFE or roughly 115 million metric tons of brown coal.

Participation in the construction of the Khmel'nitskaya nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union will enable us to increase our import of electricity to more than 6.0 billion kWh around 1990, which will further influence favorably the structure of our fuel and power balance.

The specific fuel consumption for power generation in public-utility thermal power plants should drop by 1.6 percent, to a value of 370 grams/kWh in 1990.

Fig. 3 shows the structural changes in electric power generation under the 8th Five-Year Plan.

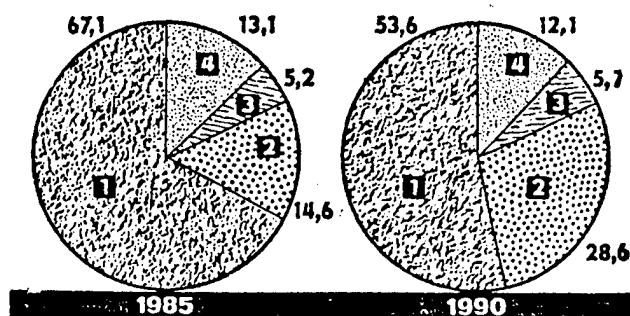


Figure 3. The Structure of Electric Power Generation, in Percent
(Total output of electricity in Czechoslovakia = 100 percent)

Key:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Public-utility thermal power plants | 3. Hydroelectric power plants |
| 2. Nuclear power plants | 4. Industrial power plants |

In view of the fact that the nuclear generating capacities will be assuming the base-load portion of the load diagram, and the thermal power plants will gradually become semipeak-load or seasonal power plants, this situation will require solving the manner of supplying fuel for the thermal generating capacities. On the other hand, we must also expect a gradual intensification of the system of controlling the demand for electricity--including the solution of the problems of regulators and energy-efficient electrical equipment, development of small hydroelectric power plants, etc.--to ensure economically optimal operation of the electric power system and of entire fuel and power management as well.

Under the 8th Five-Year Plan, coal will still account for a major share of the total domestic consumption of fuel and power. Its share within the fuel and power balance's structure will decline from 61 percent under the 7th Five-Year Plan to about 55 percent in 1990. Nevertheless it will remain one of the highest relative shares of coal in the world.

The output of bituminous coal will decline by about 1.1 million metric tons through 1990. This development follows primarily from the state of the coal reserves and mining capacities in the coal basins. The worsening natural conditions for coal mining are increasingly evident, and a number of fields have to be abandoned because of the danger of rock bumps. The reduced output of bituminous coal will also affect the economic indicators of mining, which are clearly becoming worse. In view of the bituminous coal output's changing structure, it will also be necessary to seek ways of partially utilizing bituminous slates and sludges, by burning them in equipment designed to operate on brown coal.

At the same time, the deposits of coking coal will supply the requirements of our metallurgical industry. With our present exports of coking coal and coke, in volumes mutually agreed upon during bilateral coordination of national economic plans, we are helping to ensure the metallurgical industry's operation in some of the CEMA countries. Considering that the rate at which our coal reserves are being mined is one of the highest in the world and constantly requires large investments for the renovation of our mining and coal-preparation capacities, we also expect to gradually reduce our export of coking coal and coke.

The output of brown coal will decline by 1990 to about 94 million metric tons or by 6.6 percent. This gradual phasedown is associated with the development of nuclear power generation. But it will again raise the need for flexibility in the coal industry: the industry will have to be able to handle the seasonal variations in the power industry's fuel demand. Therefore it will be necessary to consider reserves of mining capacity that can be mobilized within a short time. Under these conditions, the concept of mining brown coal and lignite must satisfy the requirements of greater economic efficiency; the lead in removing the overburden at strip mines will have to be managed in a differentiated manner, to ensure reliable operation as well as profitability.

The growth of natural-gas supplies clearly affects the development of the fuel and power balance's structure. But this growth is concentrated in the final years of the 8th Five-Year Plan, in conjunction with the commissioning of the Yamburg gas pipeline.

Natural gas will play an eminent role in the long-range fuel and power balance. It will have to replace the diminishing supplies of town gas, and a substantial proportion of the planned reduction in the supply of fuel oils. For reasons of environmental protection and labor hygiene, natural gas will be used more extensively in the sphere of services. It will also have to compensate partially for the shortage of high-grade prepared coal, and supply certain important technological requirements. The share of natural gas in the domestic consumption of fuel and power will rise by nearly 4 percentage points under the 8th Five-Year Plan. The long-term planned conversion of customers from town gas to natural gas will continue, and between 350,000 and 360,000 new natural-gas customers will be added. By 1990, therefore, the total consumption of town gas will decline by more than a billion cubic meters. This is made necessary not only by the diminishing supplies of town gas, but also by the objective of reducing the national economy's energy

intensity. One of the conditions for this reduction is also the curtailment of the energy-intensive processes of transporting fuels. An important project is the phaseout of town-gas generation in Zaluzi near Most. In part this will also make more prepared high-grade brown coal available, which now is in short supply.

In conjunction with the long-range concept of reducing crude oil's share among the fuel and power balance's primary sources of energy, using it primarily as feedstock in the chemical industry and concentrating on areas where its utilization is very cost effective, there will be a further substantial reduction in the consumption of fuel oils under the 8th Five-Year Plan, overall by 37 percent or 2.5 million metric tons. This compares with a reduction of 22.6 percent or nearly 2.0 million metric tons under the 7th Five-Year Plan.

Fulfillment of this task will be very demanding and complex. To master this task, it will be necessary to choose a series of measures such as: conservation of fuel oils; their replacement with other suitable fuels, especially with brown coal, and also with natural gas wherever possible; development of district heating from thermal and nuclear power plants; the shutdown of processes that use high-grade fuels inefficiently; utilization of secondary sources of energy, etc.

Ensuring the realization of the outlined structural changes in the fuel and power balance, and especially making the utilization of fuel and power supplies more cost efficient belong among the basic tasks of the coming period. They will require fulfillment of the specific tasks in this area, as specified in the 8th Five-Year Plan's breakdown.

1014

CSO: 2400/28

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DEPARTMENT STORE DIRECTOR CRITICAL OF BARRIERS TO BETTER SERVICE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Dr Oldrich Schwarz, director of the Kotva Department Store in Prague: "Make the Transition From Common Words to Practical Deeds--Obstacles to Better Services"]

[Text] A component of the measures designed to increase efficiency in our economy is general support for socialist entrepreneurship. It would make no sense to once more adjust the indicators of economic activity and simultaneously to heap one obstacle upon another so as to prevent enterprises and plants from making independent decisions.

Kotva is one of the largest department stores in central Europe, has more than 1,400 employees, and occupies 20,000 square meters of sales area. Organizationally, however, it remains as a splinter enterprise, subordinated to an entire series of intermediate links--to the Prague Kraj Enterprise Directorate, to the General Directorate in Bratislava, to the Slovak Ministry of Trade, the Czech Ministry of Trade.

In recent times, Kotva has been handling its extensive sales activity, which encompasses more than 100,000 types of merchandise and accounts for an annual turnover of Kcs 1.35 billion, relatively successfully with an above-average pace of growth involving all decisive indicators. If we are to be honest, we are prevailing in the Prague and the national markets primarily by being quite aggressive and showing more initiative. This initiative is tolerated and supported in some areas but is regarded with distrust elsewhere or is even being prohibited by certain angry referents of higher organizations.

An Equation of Satisfaction

The basis of successful Kotva sales is the good purchase of merchandise from our suppliers. The extent to which we are successful in providing good supplies to our sales department is reflected in customer satisfaction. However, this simple equation has some unknowns which we are frequently only able to provide with appropriate substantive values only with difficulty.

In the first place, we are limited by the strict regulations governing the purchase of merchandise. Kotva is permitted to make direct purchases only to the

extent of about 15 percent of its retail sales. For a number of years now, we have constantly exceeded this limit. It is no coincidence that wherever the shortest route between production and retail sales is utilized, there is maximum satisfaction and the best results in the growth of turnover. About one-half of our merchandise originates from purchases made by our superior organization and one-third from wholesale deliveries.

Even though this year, toward the end of September, we are exceeding the turnover indicators by more than Kcs 30 million and showing an index growth of more than 8 percent, a portion of the sales departments are lagging behind with respect to turnover development. These are provably those departments which are predominantly supplied from the warehouses of the Priora Enterprise of Prague, to which they are subordinated. Only about one-third of these departments are fulfilling and exceeding their plans. On the other hand, over 90 percent of the sales departments which are supplied predominantly through direct Kotva purchases made from production enterprises or from wholesale enterprises are exceeding their retail turnover targets.

The first condition for solving the unknowns in the equation of customer satisfaction involving the activities of the Kotva Enterprise is a further desirable loosening of initiative from below with respect to purchasing merchandise from production and the operational reaction of trade to changes in demand.

Everything Is Balanced

This operational activity is influenced, among others, by the well-established system of materially balancing the requirements of domestic trade at the highest level and the resulting balancing of the activities of the general directorates of trade and economic production units. Although the appropriate proclamation (No 48/1980 Sb. [Sbirka zakonu [Collection of Laws]]) authorizes them to do it, the appropriate central organs do not utilize their jurisdiction to limit so-called contracts governing the preparation of deliveries to goods actually in short supply, but continue, with a head start of an entire year, to balance in detail everything in sight. It has become customary at the level of economic trade units and economic production units to allocate production in detail among individual trade enterprises without always fully regarding the demands of the marketplace. This regionalization, which is sometimes conducted only by the number of inhabitants in a given kraj, causes shortages of certain types of merchandise in one place and surpluses elsewhere. Within the Kotva Enterprise, we then burden domestic transportation through exchanging inventories, primarily with Slovak retail organizations, so as to rectify the originally wrong decisions.

It will be best for producers to show their collections twice each year at a "trade fair" for domestic trade and to use this form of contracting to provide the opportunity for concluding contracts in direct competition involving the offers of individual suppliers. It is high time for both sides--the buyers from trade enterprises and the salespeople from production enterprises--to be in contact with each other throughout the year and to supplement the full utilization of capacities and production by the conclusion of operational contracts having short delivery deadlines.

Opportunities for Demand Research

The difficulty of obtaining understanding in this area is demonstrated by the common experience of the Kotva Enterprise, involving one of the largest producers of furniture, the Jitona Sobeslav Enterprise.

In an effort to assure continuing research with regard to the demand on the part of the public for its entire production assortment, the Jitona management was endeavoring to be able to use the Kotva Enterprise for permanently exhibiting all of its products with various fabric coverings, always involving different colors and finishes. Kotva was to have merely a value connection with this effort and deliveries of actual merchandise were to be handled in accordance with actual customer demand. To facilitate this intention, it was necessary to set aside 2.5 percent of the retail deliveries of the Jitona Enterprise for the domestic market as an unallocated reserve for the experiment involving the Kotva chain. Of this quantity, only about 1 percent of the total Jitona deliveries could have been characterized as being goods in short supply.

Kotva received a certain promise of support from the director general of the Furniture Industry in Brno, Eng Frantisek Kastanek. The director general of the Priora Enterprise, Eng Adam Makula, clearly opposed such a "preferential treatment" for Kotva and instructed the appropriate Priora inventory clerk along these negative lines. A similar position was finally taken by the commercial director of the Furniture Industry Economic Production Unit in Brno, Eng Ladislav Potrusil, who wrote to Jitona, saying that while he recognized the significance of patronage contracts between production enterprises and trade enterprises for the purpose of researching demand, he felt that these types of contracts should not result in priority supplies of shortage assortments being sent to one customer.

But how is Jitona to eliminate assortment gaps when it is not permitted to objectively test demand for all types of items it produces even if only in one large furniture sales outlet?

As long as the central organs continue to stifle the initiative of trade units and producers in this manner, improvements in supplies to the marketplace cannot be expected. It is high time that general words pertaining to supporting initiative from below be replaced with practical actions. Kotva refused to be dissuaded and will attempt to prove that practical ways for the removal of all unknowns in the equation of customer satisfaction do exist.

5911

CSO: 2400/47

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

PAPER DISCUSSES STATISTICS ON FOREIGN WORKERS

Budapest OTLET in Hungarian 11 Sept 86 p 4

[Article: "Industrious Guests"]

[Text] It is not much of a surprise any more to see groups of Cuban girls, who are known not to be on a tourist trip, walk in the streets of the capital. Besides them, of course, boys and girls from other nations also work in this country and it is rumored that also Chinese workers are to appear soon.

In the past year 4,130 foreign citizens applied for individual work permits in Hungary for shorter or longer periods. The applicants are from 72 countries with the overwhelming majority, 3,400 people, from socialist, 364 from developed capitalist and 359 from developing countries.

The Polish groups, which are the most numerous, altogether almost 3,000 people, worked in plant cultivation during the peak of agricultural work. They have been employed for years according to the contract between [socialist] sister countries. The number of individual applicants from other socialist countries does not reach 100.

From the developed capitalist countries a group of 187 Danish unskilled workers was employed in the Aranykalasz collective farm of Rackeve, while among the individual applicants there were 65 Austrian, 38 West German, 22 English, 15 French, 14 Spanish and 11 Finnish citizens.

From the developing countries, Mozambicans came in the largest number, about 30, and there were also Iraqi, Ethiopian and Syrian workers.

Foreign employees have various occupations. They are mostly engineers and teachers, but there are also physicians, archeologists and biologists. The majority of the manual workers are skilled laborers.

In accordance with the Hungarian-Cuban intergovernmental agreement of labor force cooperation extended in 1985, 1,172 Cuban youth arrived in Hungary last year. At present, the number of Cubans employed by companies exceeds 2,000. Most of them work in the textile industry, much fewer in metallurgy and construction. According to the companies' opinions, the Cuban workers'

level of preparedness and performance is equal to that of the Hungarian workers with the same amount of experience. Some of them achieve 100 percent output even during the training period. After 6 months they work under the same conditions as the Hungarian workers, i.e., in a task wage system.

Their wage during the training period is 2,100 to 3,200 Forints, and separation allowance was raised from 20 to 30 Forints per day beginning with this year.

The Hungarian-Cuban intergovernmental agreement's important objective is to provide vocational training for Cuban workers in Hungary. Over the past 5 years, 210 Cubans passed the skilled laborers' examination, 114 of them in the textile industry. The Cuban youth's participation in vocational training is made difficult by their poor knowledge of Hungarian but there are Hungarian companies where vocational training is conducted in Spanish.

For the time being, the Vietnamese labor force in the textile industry is employed in a close circuit, based on inter-company production cooperation agreements. The Pamutfonoipari Vallalat (Cotton Mill) employs 134 Vietnamese under the same conditions as the rest of the company's workers. Besides working, however, the Vietnamese receive vocational training.

The Polish labor force is employed by companies in the frame of the foreign trade agreement meaning that compensation for the import value of the labor takes the form of goods or tourist services. Another peculiarity is that the Polish workers do not have contractual relationship with the Hungarian companies, so their compensation does not appear in the form of wage cost. Compared to previous years, last year's employment rate of Polish workers decreased, with the average number dropping from 8,091 to 7,560.

Polish workers were employed in metallurgy and in the machine industry at a cost of 5.3 million rubles and 25 million rubles, respectively. The annual average number of those employed was 5,133, 80 percent of these being skilled, 18 percent semi-skilled and unskilled workers, and the rest production managers. The bulk of skilled workers were employed where there was a shortage, such as miners, turners, locksmiths, welders and smiths. According to the companies' evaluation, the Polish workers' performance is generally higher than that of the Hungarian workers, therefore their employment is considered to be economical despite the higher costs. They have worked on numerous projects such as the [Budapest] Metro, the Paks nuclear plant, the M5 highway, and the major constructions at the Karl Marx University of Economics and at the Szeged National Theater.

The number of aliens working in Hungary--excluding the diplomatic corps and other foreign employers--was more than 15,000, which is equivalent to 10,700 employees working full-time.

13212/12948
CSO: 2500/48

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

DATA ON TOP 100 INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 25 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Gy. V.: "Profitability Ranking of the Hundred"]

[Text] In its 1985/31 issue, FIGYELO published the ranking of the Hundred Club, the 100 largest industrial enterprises, based on their production values in 1985. Subsequently, many of our readers asked the editorial staff to prepare a profitability ranking of the Hundred.

The 100 largest industrial enterprises' profitability ranking in 1984 and 1985 was made with the cooperation of the Central Statistical Office. As the indicator of profitability, we chose the net profit margin, which is similar to the internationally accepted indicator used in establishing the ranking of foreign enterprises.

PROFIT MARGIN: Balance of lines 34-36 of Balance Table 11

NET REVENUES: column "j" of lines 0-9 of Balance Table 11

(sales revenues+subsidy-sales tax-excise tax)

The most spectacular change in the ranking of the leading group in profitability (the first 10 enterprises) is that the Tisza Chemical Combine advanced from number 38 in 1984 to number 10 in 1985. Within this group, Precision Mechanics Manufacturers, Videoton Electronic Enterprise, and Caola Cosmetics and Household Chemicals Enterprise improved their positions. The Vegetable Oil and Detergent Enterprise and the Kobanya Pharmaceutical Factory fell behind. The Beloiannisiz Telecommunications Enterprise continues to rank first. Those at the top of the list are in computer technology.

The 10 least profitable enterprises are mostly in the field of iron metallurgy and coalmining, but there are also 2 pharmaceutical factories being reorganized. It is to be noted that out of the 10 meat factories belonging to the Hundred Club, 7 are among the 25 lowest ranking companies.

Three of the 10 enterprises ranking first on the basis of production value--Videoton, Raba and the Tisza Chemical Combine--can also be found in the leading group on the profitability list (Table 1).

Table 1. Positions occupied by the 10 largest industrial enterprises in the profitability ranking

Ranking based on production value	Ranking based on profitability
1. Danube Petroleum Industry Enterprise	52
2. Nagyalfold Petroleum and Natural Gas Co.	64
3. Railroad Car and Machine Factory (RABA)	6
4. Karus Vehicle and Vehicle Body Factory	11
5. Tisza Chemical Combine	10
6. Tisza Petroleum Industry Enterprise	57
7. Danube Iron Works	79
8. Paper Industry Enterprise	38
9. Videoton Electronic Enterprise	5
10. Lenin Metallurgical Works of Diosgyor	90

Of the 10 lowest-ranking enterprises on the production value list, 99--Precision Mechanics Enterprise, 98--Hajdusag Industrial Works, 96--Tisza Shoe Factory and 91--Labor Instrument Industry Works rank 2nd, 33rd, 23rd and 36th, respectively, on the profitability list.

No close and consistent relationships can be detected in the position changes of the export and profitability ranking, either in a positive or in a negative sense. In some cases, an increase in the export ranking was accompanied by an increase in the profitability ranking as well, while slipbacks in the export ranking were accompanied by a worsening of the efficiency rating. In several instances, however, exactly the reverse of the above relationship can be discovered.

In 1985, movement in the profitability ranking of the enterprises was more massive and more extreme than either in the production value and export, or the domestic sales ranking (Table 2).

Table 2. Extent of Changes in the Profitability Ranking

Extent of movement	Number of enterprises who moved <u>forward</u> <u>backward</u> in profitability ranking	
10 places	2	2
11-15	5	10
16-20	1	6
21-30	1	5
31-40	2	-
41-50	3	1
61-70	-	1

The restructuring of the profitability ranking can only be explained partially by actual changes in enterprise activities, real processes and business

policies, such as the fact that an enterprise reduced or eliminated its obsolete and low profitability production and put a new, more modern and more favorably priced product on the market and increased its export. The restructuring of the profitability ranking and, especially a part of the large-scale shifts on the list are due to different reasons such as: on the one hand, the market dictated price fluctuations, on the other hand, the state prescribed increase of exports and the consequent reduction of prices; the introduction of environmental protection or welfare investments decreasing profitability; the modification of the exchange rates and the normative subsidy system or, in some cases, the short-term effects of changes in accounting and depreciation write-off methods. Therefore, we refrain from automatically judging those companies who jumped forward on the profitability list as better and those who slipped back as worse.

The Ranking of the 100 Largest Industrial Enterprises
Based on Their Profitability

Ranking in 1985 based on production value	Ranking in	
	1985	1984
57 Beloiannis Telecommunication Factory	1	1
99 Precision Mechanics Enterprise	2	5
67 Hungarian Optical Factory	3	4
87 Measuring Instruments Factory	4	*
9 VIDEOTON Electronic Enterprise	5	8
3 Railroad Car and Machine Factory (RABA)	6	7
15 Vegetable Oil and Detergent Factory	7	3
17 Pharmaceutical Factory of Kobanya	8	2
86 Caola Cosmetics and Household Chemicals Factory	9	13
5 Tisza Chemical Combine	10	38
4 Ikarus Vehicle and Vehicle Body Factory	11	11
14 Chemical Combine of Borsod	12	34
34 EGIS Pharmaceutical Factory (formerly EGYT)	13	6
76 Microelectronics Enterprise	14	*
44 Diosgyor Machine Works	15	15
71 Komarom Petroleum Industry Enterprise	16	61
77 Machine Tool Industry Works	17	24
65 Northern Hungary Chemical Works	18	59
64 BLOAL Pharmaceutical Works	19	14
88 Home Textile Works	20	10
84 Alkaloida Chemical Works	21	9
24 Glass Works	22	19
96 Tisza Shoe Works	23	*
56 Graboplast Cotton Mill and Artificial Leather Factory of Gyor	24	25
30 Nitrochemical Industrial Plants	25	29
16 Taurus Rubber Industry Enterprise	26	23

(continuation)

Banking in 1985

based on production value

Ranking in

1985

1984

66	Tisza Chemical Works	27	21
75	Hungarian Refrigeration Enterprise	28	37
73	Budapest Chemical Works	29	20
42	Refrigerator Works	30	33
23	Chinoin Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products Works	31	18
46	Medicor 32	23	
98	Hajdusag Industrial Works	33	44
60	Concrete and Forced Concrete Industrial Enterprise	34	22
82	Hungarian Plastics Processing Enterprise	35	17
91	Labor Instrument Industry Works	36	*
81	Budalakk Paint and Artificial Resin Works	37	26
8	Paper Industry Enterprise	38	36
22	Tungsram Corporation	39	42
85	Central Transdanubian Gas Service and Fitting Enterprise	40	32
83	Orion Radio and Electrical Industry Enterprise	42	*
72	Compack Commercial Packaging Enterprise	42	26
11	Automobile Factory of Csepel	43	28
45	Budaprint Cotton Printing Enterprise	44	90
54	Salgotarjan Metallurgical Works	45	43
27	Paks Nuclear Plant Enterprise	46	48
51	Southern Alfold Gas Service Enterprise	47	55
25	Trans-Tisza Gas Service Enterprise	48	45
20	Capital Gas Works	49	31
55	Zala Petroleum Industry Enterprise	50	49
13	Szekesfehervar Light Metal Works	51	67
1	Danube Petroleum Industry Enterprise	52	63
39	Aluminous Earth and Aluminum Furnace of Ajka	53	40
90	Kobanya Beer Distillery	54	54
37	Budapest Dessert Industry Enterprise	55	51
70	Masterfil Cotton Mill Enterprise	56	35
6	Tisza Petroleum Industry Enterprise	57	47
31	GANZ-MAVAG Railroad Car and Machine Manufacture	58	96
41	Veszprem Coal Mines	59	56
78	Oroszlany Coal Mines	60	52
35	Csepel Works Iron Works	61	91
18	Petroleum and Natural Gas Prospecting Enterprise	62	64
33	Csepel Works Metal Works	63	77
2	Nagyalfold Petroleum and Natural Gas Producer	64	62
53	Szeged Salami Factory and Meat Combine (PICK)	65	58
62	Budapest Thermal Power Plant	66	53

Banking in 1985 based on production value	Ranking in	
	1985	1984
43 Ganz-Danubius Ship and Crane Factory	67	39
49 Meat Combine of Papa	68	66
50 Meat Combine of Gyula	69	79
26 Tisza Power Plant Enterprise	70	65
28 Cement and Lime Works	71	27
38 Gagarin Thermal Power Plant	72	64
59 Matraalja Coal Mines	73	50
97 Electric Power Service Enterprise of Northern Transdanubia	74	71
21 Danube Power Plant	75	68
74 Livestock Trading and Meat Industry Enterprise of Baranya County	76	60
48 Livestock Trading and Meat Industry Enterprise of Gyor-Sopron County	77	81
68 Budapest Dairy Industry Enterprise	78	70
7 Danube Iron Works	79	93
92 Budapest Electrical Works	80	72
63 Budapest Meat Industry Enterprise	82	92
95 Grain Trading and Milling Industrial Service Enterprise	83	*
94 Livestock Trading and Meat Industry Enterprise of Hajdu-Bihar County	84	82
89 Livestock Trading and Meat Industry Enterprise of Pest and Nograd Counties	85	88
59 Enterprise for Oil Prospecting and Drilling	86	75
69 Livestock Trading and Meat Industry Enterprise of Borsod-Abauj and Zemplen Counties	87	89
79 Kaposvar Meat Combine	88	95
100 Aluminous Earth Factory of Almasfuzito	89	84
10 Lenin Metallurgical Works of Diosgyor	90	97
12 Metallurgical Works of Ozd	91	98
29 Nitrochemical Works of Pet	92	100
52 Mecsek Coal Mines	93	87
47 Borsod Coal Mines	94	85
80 Dorog Coal Mines	95	74
32 Hungarian Cable Works	96	80
93 Ganz Electrical Engineering Works	97	30
40 Primary Metallurgical Materials Preparing Enterprise	98	83
36 Tatabanya Coal Mines	99	86
61 Meat Industry Enterprise of Szekszard	100	99

Enterprises marked with an * were not in the Hundred's Club in 1984.

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CSO: 2500/47

ECONOMY

POLAND

MINISTER JOZWIAK ON DOMESTIC TRADE PROBLEMS

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 40, 4 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of domestic trade and services, by Andrzej Mozolowski: No One Loves Centralized Management]

[Text] [Question] Over the past few decades, various ministers of trade and services have been asked the same questions: When will lines disappear from stores? When a person goes to the store will he know for sure that he will not find it locked because of renovation, inventory-taking, illness, or vacation.? When will shopping cease to be a strain for apartment dwellers? When are we going to stop hearing about shortened store hours and begin hearing about them being lengthened instead? Not to digress from the subject, I am just repeating those questions.

[Answer] The efficiency of trade depends on its material base: the number of stores and warehouses, the means of transportation, and technical equipment. At the same time, it also depends on the employees' being able and willing to work. I will begin by saying that the shortcomings you have mentioned appear to a lesser degree in larger stores. For example, supermarkets do not close due to renovation, employee illness, or vacation. They are, however, visible to a larger degree in smaller stores. In small stores when one salesclerk gets sick this means that half the staff is out. In addition, to close a store all one has to do is write a sign saying "Gone to the Head Office." (You forgot about this, didn't you?) In Poland more than half of all stores employ from 1 to 3 people.

[Question] Excuse me for interrupting, but I recently saw the largest textile store in Warsaw, on Piekna Street, closed "due to employee vacation." Thus, one can say that things aren't all that good with large stores either....

[Answer] In general, the drastic shortage of staff which up until recently only affected grocery stores, has recently affected industrial stores as well. However, the truth remains that in large stores it is easier to move people around and in smaller stores it is more difficult. Such incidents, like the closing of the store you mentioned, should not exist. Economic reform, in the form of broader privileges for directors of larger trade units and the so-called model enterprises, has already affected larger stores.

Now we want to concentrate on the smaller units. We are working out a concept of running them "on a family basis." This is a type of agency in which the agent, acting independently, would be responsible for the functioning of the store. This would exclude closing for illness, vacation, or renovation. In addition to this, the agent would obviously be interested in seeing that the store was run well as he would be rewarded with an adequately high commission. I believe that the basic condition for improvement in goods and services is the financial interest of the store's director in creating the necessary conditions for good work.

[Question] Minister Jozwiak, if you'll excuse me, but many years ago I heard the same word for word answer from one of your predecessors when these store agencies were created. What happened? Nothing. They were phased out within a few years.

[Answer] Yes, we have a lot fewer of them now. There were many causes for this, among them criticism that the agents earned too much and that they registered business transactions dishonestly.... The agents were taxed so heavily and given such irritating requirements for registering all transactions that they gave up. The honest ones were eliminated along with the dishonest. It is only now, when they are practically nonexistent, that one recognizes their positive qualities. This is not my great discovery here, I only want to return to a good idea and avoid repeating past mistakes. You see, at that time the agents paid the parent company a pre-set lump sum monthly, and were thus interested in hiding the true turnover in sales. Now we are looking for another way to pay them. One method is to pay the agents a percentage of the transactions, so that they will be interested in selling the most (and seeing that others do so also). Honestly will pay off.

[Question] Will you give the agents a guarantee that one year from now the minister of finance will not phase them out like his predecessor did? Will they believe you?

[Answer] What I am saying is that in the proposed plan they would not want to hide sales transactions. So, there would not be any reason for their being "phased out", as you say. I am certain that I will obtain support for the concept of family agents. It is purely advantageous for society. We would benefit from people's industriousness and save clients' time and nerve that are presently wasted running from store to store, which are either not open, already closed, or just plain closed for good. We want to begin next year.

[Question] Will the heads of cooperatives and directors of trade institutions allow their agents to earn more than they do? At the present time, some people cannot imagine high salaries for directors of model stores so they limit their independence as much as possible, for example, by denying the store a bank account....

[Answer] The first issue concerns earnings. We are not dealing with the agent's salary here, but rather of his whole family. The total amount earned will be distributed among the members of the whole family who are

employed in the store. On the second issue, please remember that the ministry is supposed to create conditions which facilitate good work; thus we set up special rights for directors of model stores in such areas as the selection of employees, employee salaries, transportation, and the right to a bank account. These prerogatives can be used by the directors of business and cooperatives and their worker self-governments. Of course, there are those who interpret the director's independence as diminishing their own power; that they are not going to the ones who will distribute the hundred kilograms of lemons.... And every administrative distribution of goods helps those of moderate means, the weak, the handicapped, all under the banner of justice.

[Question] Minister Jozwiak, your ministry also likes to distribute as much as it can.... Excuse me, this is now called "centralized assignments"

[Answer] The ministry likes to or has to? I only will say this, when I came here a year ago the number of positions dealing with central planning was 93. This year this has fallen to 57. Does this show my love of planning? Returning to the question of using the rights to independent activity, I believe that wise directors of businesses and cooperatives who are interested in good management and financial results, will unstintingly pass on this right to good directors of stores. They will not hold their high income, resulting from very good work, as antisocialist injustice. In any case, I am going to turn a deaf ear to those voices. I am counting on the wisdom of people and self-government.

[Question] Recognizing the importance of good work and quality in goods and services, one must also deal with the issue of the number of stores, warehouses, supplies, and employees. No improvement in organization will take care of the problems without a great improvement in this area. To our disgrace, it is no secret that we occupy the last place in Europe in respect to the size of the so-called material-technical base, as well as the number of employees in trade in relation to the number of residents. Not only do we lack people but also freezers, scales, automobiles, and even paper to wrap up purchases. We lack the financial resources to buy these things. Are we still condemned to such a pauper's life in trade?

[Answer] It is true, trade is very poor. You did not add that the margin of profit in trade also is low--the lowest in the world. We are energetically taking steps to correct this situation as much as possible. For example, the ministry brought about the Council of Ministers' resolution on the regulation of margin of profits. This came at the last possible moment: from 1982-84 the earning capacity in selling food items fell to 0.6 percent-0.7 percent--practically zero. It was impossible to speak of development or even maintaining the wretched state of things. Over the last 2 years the desired turn-around has occurred. Admittedly, the degree of improvement does not assure that there will be more resources for self-financing and improvement.

[Question] ...Trade was unexpectedly subsidized last year by a change in the income tax scale....

[Answer] In spite of everything, things are beginning to change for the better. Increasing the margin of profitability in trade, although a modest one, was not a one-time act, but rather the beginning of a process. The goal is a 14 percent profit margin for food items (excluding alcohol) and a 15 percent margin for nonfood items. In the first 6 months of this year the Spolem Cooperative, for example, has increased its dividable profit by 4 billion zloty to 21.5 billion bloty. Additionally, the dilemma of financing the so-called construction of facilities in new housing developments has been solved. To date, the trade industry did not have the money to buy the increasingly more expensive buildings for stores, goods, and services from construction units. Now trade gets enough funds for this at very convenient credit terms that are to be repaid over 20-30 years. Further, the Fund for Goods and Services Development has been established. This year it comes to almost 4 billion zloty.

[Question] This is not an imposing sum when compared to the investment needs in trade of the whole country....

[Answer] But this is still 40 million square meters of new space for trade. And businesses have their own inventories and can take advantage of bank loans. We also have improved their situation concerning the possibility of major repairs--these costs do not affect the salary level in the business.

[Question] What about salaries in trade?

[Answer] They are still very low. They are the lowest in the entire economy. Last year the average income in trade came to 80 percent of the average income of the government-run sector of the economy. This year, however, it has risen to 81 percent. The dynamics of the growth are already high, higher than average: in the first 6 months it came to between 19 percent and 23 percent in various sections of trade. Presently the average monthly income in trade comes to 18,687 zloty.

[Question] Is this high enough to encourage people to seek such hard and thankless work in stores?

[Answer] No, not enough. This is not the end of our efforts. We want the average income in trade to reach 86 percent of the national average income. In addition, please do not forget that we are speaking about average values, and this is statistical hocus-pocus. The individual actually sees that what he puts in his pocket. Individual incomes depend to a great extent on the individual work of the person and his company. I am an advocate here of great variation: let the best get the most, let the pay be better in the best businesses or cooperatives than in inefficient ones! For this and other reasons, the ministry is striving to create conditions favoring good pay for good work. The ministry hopes that these conditions will be as widely applied as possible. The shortage of staff is very painful for clinets, in the first 6 months trade staff grew by 10 thousand people. Very few branches of the economy can boast of such growth, even in the metallurgy industry the growth was only 7,000.

[Question] Which is odd, as there is not a country in the world where employment in metallurgy has grown; it has fallen greatly everywhere, which is to the advantage of the great growth of employment in the services. In Poland it is as if nothing in the last 40 years has changed....

[Answer] We are speaking about trade and not metallurgy, and I suggest we stick to that subject. Thus, an increase of approximately 10,000 employees I consider as a symptomatic--after all it has only been 6 months--and I am convinced that it will continue. This is similar to the area of equipping stores with scales, freezers, and cash registers. If we cannot get from industry what we need, we will finance production plants and assign funds from the Development Fund and Pewex.

[Question] What do you consider the most important things for improving the functioning of the nation's market system?

[Answer] The most important are clearly the amount, the variety, and quality of production of goods and services. These regulate the stability and bring all the benefits of market satisfaction. But this is obvious and is perhaps not what you were concerned with. Therefore, I will mention another factor, namely, competitive conditions, although it is connected with the one just mentioned. Competition is the procurement of clients by various units of trade. It is demonopolizing. This is the cause for our attempts to cross over old structural barriers: the creation of government in addition to cooperative food industry business; in the baking industry, and gastronomic industry; the "entrance" of the Spolem Cooperative business into industrial variety, which were previously reserved for the government (and vice versa); and the entrance of urban trade into the rural market.

[Question] It is difficult to speak of a complete demonopolization of the food industry, if we have a monopoly in the cities--the government wholesale trade.

[Answer] Wholesale trade of food has a strategic importance. It has to remain in the hands of the government.

[Question] I do not quite understand why. Is it possible that the strategy of the Spolem Cooperative could be contrary to the government's interests? And if this is the case, why does the cooperative movement have its own wholesale food trade? Is not the movement strategic in the countryside?

[Answer] Yes. Strategic products such as flour and sugar are centrally balanced by the government wholesale system. This is the only exception, it does not encompass all the various food products, which everyone who wants to and has the resources necessary, can sell. Above all, fruits and vegetables can be sold by anyone. As for industrial articles, I cannot picture any monopoly or centralization (I am omitting the decreasing number of products which are assigned centrally by necessity). Demonopolization must occur at the same time as the liquidation of distribution system occurs. Not too long ago I convinced the Association of Domestic Trade Businesses to cease next year the list of joint purchases in industry, which is centrally

implemented for all industries. Let them negotiate prices so producers do not skin us alive, but let everyone buy separately at his own risk and responsibility.

[Question] The demonopolization of the market must be difficult given the size of the market shortages and industry which is strongly monopolized in some areas and has been lately becoming concentrated in a monopolistic style. Minister Jozwiak, how do you view the relationship between trade and industry, keeping in mind the recent "great dispute" which occurred at the Autumn Fair in Poznan?

[Answer] We have noted progress in the marketplace offerings. Of course this does not apply to everything. There were also goods in which there was sufficient supply, in which case trade talks occurred on the basis of equality. In addition, suggestions by trade to reduce prices, buy on a commission basis, or the possibility of returning unsold goods to the producer were received. There also were areas where it was still a producers' market; however, this has been greatly limited. And finally, there is the problem of attractive offerings in clothing and hosiery. The feasibility depends on the supply of cloth and yarn. In the future we must work out a system where the raw material markets would guarantee the production of such models that are exhibited at the fairs.

[Question] In closing, I would like to ask you a difficult question. In which year, in your opinion, will we achieve a situation where there will be no lines, and convenient stores will always be open?

[Answer] This depends on many things. Shopping without lines demands at least 500 square meters of store area per 10 thousand residents (today we have 355 square meters), the proper growth in staff, the development of self-service, and equipping stores with cash registers and other equipment; all those things we have been discussing. When will this happen? Please forgive me, but I do not want future readers, when collecting old issues of POLITYKA, to point their finger at me for making a false prophecy. So I refrain from commenting. To comment would be assign of rashness. And you do not expect rashness from a minister, do you?

[Interviewer] Thank you.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

SUCCESS OF COMPANY PRODUCING NEW TECHNOLOGY REVIEWED

Krakow ECHO KRAKOWA in Polish 16 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Adam Rymont: "Joint Ventures Are a Good Thing, After All"]

[Text] Director Jozef Rudowski was asked once what requirements must be met by a potential employee at MERCOMP. The answer: "He should not have an apartment, car or wealthy parents because only such a person is interested in finding work and not a job."

Of course, this is only a joke but it is true that the head of the Krakow division of the joint venture is looking for young, talented and ambitious people who have not as yet been corrupted by apathy and the feeling of general inability. He assures them a good deal of independence, interesting work and probably good wages. Probably--because wages are a confidential matter at MERCOMP. Renumeration is paid directly into the accounts of the workers. There is no posting on the bulletin board of lists of bonuses or looking into the pockets of colleagues. One can be fired for devulging who earns what.

"We do not believe in democracy at the cashier's," states Jozef Rudowski. "In addition, we pay only for the completion of a given assignment. People say that they are not working a job but for money."

The MERCOMP Research-Implementational Center, a limited liability joint venture, is a young undertaking although based on pre-war legislation. Approximately 30 socialized enterprises formed the firm 2 years ago in order to put into effect new technology and new products related particularly to the automation of production processes. Today, there are five branches of MERCOMP. In addition to the one in Krakow, whose shareholders are POLON, Electric Assembly No 2 and TELPOD, there are branches in Warsaw, Poznan, Plock and Szczecin. Currently, the joint venture has only government capital at its disposal. However, foreign firms can also join it and even private individuals. The minimum share is 500,000 zloty. If someone has a half million floating around, let him give it some thought...

The short existence of the center does not prevent it from demonstrating concrete accomplishments. Advertising leaflets present the equipment developed by MERCOMP and, for the time being, produced in pilot lots [seria informacyjna].

The MN-9600 converter, which is very useful in computer science, serves to transmit data up to a distance of a dozen or so kilometers. The RSM-3F-1 reversible power controller is intended for driving three-phase motors. The MERC-8 industrial microprocessor controller is a device that operates both technological and production processes. A new telephone switchboard is on the list as well as a real breakthrough--the MERCOVERT TM transistor alternating current converter. This device makes it possible to regulate smoothly and precisely the rotation of electric motors which operate various industrial equipment. The adjustment of the power drive to temporary needs results in a 40 percent savings of electrical energy. Two foreign firms have taken a serious interest in MERCOVERT TM: a Swedish and a Finnish firm. The talks are being overseen by the Office for Scientific-Technological Progress and Implementation. The possible agreement and resulting cooperation may cause a radical change in the country's street car and trolley service. However, it is still too early for details.

Moreover, the Krakow branch of MERCOMP is involved in the design planning of a microcomputer system of control and surveillance of the functioning of the Raba II waster supply system (the managers of the Krakow heat distribution network are also interested in the application of the center's electronics). The engineers employed in the joint venture have worked out a microprocessor system of production filing and accounting at the Tobacco Industry Plants in Czyzyny and at the Browarz brewery in Okocim. Coproduction with HiL, Vistula, the State Collection of Works of Art on Wawel Hill as well as exports of a technical nature and not those of carpenters or welders is growing rapidly. We have recently written about a contract for the shipment of cooling equipment from China. The joint venture outfits the chipboard factory in the USSR with microprocessor control systems and is selling a modern line of mixers to a spinning mill in the GDR.

There are many benefits from the creation of the joint venture. The shareholders are reaping profits (12 percent recently) from the brought in "dowry" capital; they have acquired the chance to enter world markets; and they have a guaranteed influx of new technological developments. MERCOMP's contracting parties have gained a partner in it who offers modern technology while at the same taking on its own shoulders not only the design planning but also the delivery of equipment (basically constructed from Polish subassemblies or from the CEMA area) as well as its assembly, start up and finally, future servicing, maintenance and repair.

"MERCOMP," states director Rudowski, "does not want to turn into an insatiable production demon." That is why it is stopping at pilot series of new products. They are produced by special commission [specjalne zlecenie] by second shift workers-shareholders summoned for this purpose in their proper plants. The joint venture plans to manufacture larger series of equipment introduced by the center directly in the enterprises of which it is comprised.

Jozef Rudowski admits frankly that the system of work and wages adopted by MERCOMP and the rejection of primitively understood principles of "social justice" may be carried through only in new enterprises where this does not

require the approval of a stagnant work force, the struggle with old habits, and the doing away with existing structures. However, the experiences of the joint venture are an important guide in the search for a way to pull the Polish economy out of a state of stagnation. The need to reach for unconventional solutions is becoming pressing. The "further improvement" alone of structures, that have led to the present state of affairs, does not do much good.

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CSO: 2600/97

ECONOMY

POLAND

GOVERNMENT PLANS CLOSURE OF SUCCESSFUL IMPORT-EXPORT FIRM

Warsaw KURIER POLSKI in Polish 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] An export-import enterprise deprived of a license to conduct foreign trade? This has not happened yet but will, shortly. At least, if the decision of 3 July of the minister of foreign trade remains in effect about revoking such a license of THZ Interpegro on 31 December of this year. The request submitted by the firm to rescind this "death sentence" has been rejected. Thus, this is what the sentenced joint venture, about whose successes on foreign markets we had informed a number of times, looks like.

The THZ Interpegro, a limited liability joint venture, was created in 1982 by 30 shareholders [udzialowiec]--entities of the socialized economy from the agricultural and food processing sector. Currently, the firm has 156 shareholders including such as the Food Management Bank, State Agricultural and Horticultural Farms, and the Refrigerating Industry Enterprises. Fifty additional enterprises have announced interest in acquiring shares. Together, the shareholders represent production valued at 30 billion zloty annually and nearly 100,000 employees.

The formation of Interpegro enabled state producers to negotiate export-import transactions without the mediation of cooperatives and thereby to have a greater share in the profits derived from margins of profit and price differences. The funds from the export of the shareholders surpluses made it possible for them to import the means of production and as a result, to raise work productivity. Goods for the supply of nearly 350 state farm stores scattered throughout the entire country were also purchased with foreign exchange. This significantly improved the supply of farmers. Business credits from the West enabled the shareholders to make important investments, e.g., the import of equipment for the production of apple concentrates for Pinczow ZPOW [Fruit-Vegetable Processing Plants] valued at \$1 million in 1983 (up to 1985, owing to this exports valued at \$3.6 million were reached) and an identical transaction for Igloopol.

At the same time, Interpegro broadened its scope of activity by taking over 22 hectares of greenhouses and 500 hectares of cropland in Opole Province which it intends to transform into a model farm. It is this introduction of an element of competition and showing others that it is possible to do things in a profitable manner that "traditionally" bring losses, that many

consider to be the basic contribution of Interpegro because it is not fitting to mention such trivial matters as the creation of Pegrotour tourist bureau, owing to which many children of state farm workers were able to spend--for the first time in their lives--vacation abroad, when millions of dollars come into play.

The justification of the ministerial decision accuses the joint venture of conducting transactions on the basis of conditions unfavorable to Poland, not abiding by the rules and regulations concerning the issue of consent to import and export goods, and breaking the provisions of the license with regard to objective and subjective terms.

This decision even contains the following statement: "The above activity has brought significant losses to the Polish economy and its further continuation could have a negative effect on the trade situation of Poland."

This sounds a little strange with reference to an enterprise which was named among those that in 1983 attained the highest export growth to capitalist countries (23 percent more than in 1984) and whose trade turnover per employee is many times higher than in other similar firms.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

SLOW DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURING VIEWED

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 23 Sep 86 p 4

[Article by Feliks Bilos: "Easy to Eliminate but Difficult to Revive"]

[Text] Much has been written and said about the economic and social damage resulting from the famous resolution of the Council of Ministers of December 1985 with regard to the "reconstruction of regional industry"--in practice, its elimination. From that point on, the deterioration of the at one time not badly prospering enterprises of the state small-scale manufacturing sector can be noted. For the market, this has meant the limiting of products manufactured in short series and the reduction of the scope of services, particularly for the needs of agriculture. Interest in the utilization of local scrap and secondary raw materials has also lessened and the number of closed down facilities has been increasing.

Changes in the outlook on the place and role of small-scale manufacturing did not come about until after public criticism of the socioeconomic policy of the second half of the 1970's. This also was also expressed in the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress and subsequently in the decisions of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and of the NK SD [Democratic Party Main Committee] of December 1983.

The experiences of the years 1981 to 1983 confirmed the need for reactivating regional industry. During this most difficult time for the economy, small-scale manufacturing exhibited a greater capability of overcoming difficulties, attained a higher growth rate in the area of sales of products services, and reacted in a more flexible manner to the needs of the market.

In order to create--within the framework of a reorganizing economy--conditions that would ensure the development of small-scale manufacturing including the rebuilding of state regional enterprises, the Sejm passed a law on 31 January 1985 regarding small-scale manufacturing. This law creates legal and financial-material foundations for the reestablishment of regional industrial enterprises. In step with this law, the People's State Council and the Council of Ministers passed a resolution with regard to the rebuilding and development of state regional small-scale manufacturing enterprises.

Therefore, it may be said that there are legal foundations conducive to the reviving of that which had been laid to waste so nonchalantly. However, legal

bases are not as yet an indication of a new economic reality--something that the deputies-members of the Domestic Market, Small-Scale Manufacturing and Services Commission, who study the practical implementation of the aforementioned law, were able to become convinced about. It is enough to say that from the moment that it [law] went into effect, barely 2 regional enterprises have been formed; that this year's plans come down to the appointment of 10 such entities, and that there are only 69 of them in operation in the entire country.

It is with sorrow that we should recall that in 1975 33 multiplant enterprises, that encompassed 88 plants employing nearly 8,000 persons including approximately 2,000 in the publishing system [system nakladczy], developed a myriad of production-service activity in Poznan Province alone. The value of their sold production and services according to the prices at that time reached a level of more than one-half billion zloty.

During the course of deliberations of the above mentioned Sejm commission much was said about various restraints in the restoration of regional industry despite legal decisions and executive acts of the highest order. To date, the interested ministries have not prepared lists of enterprises that would suit the traits of small-scale manufacturing; there are also no reports with regard to the readiness of turning over small enterprises to regional industries just as there is a lack of complete data on nonutilized or inactive industrial facilities which in accordance with the law should be placed in operation again. Branch particularisms and orders-distribution tendencies are making themselves known, however.

The lack of interest in the return to the regional system of management on the part of the work forces themselves and the management of former state regional industry enterprises and plants is somewhat surprising. This is the result of their conviction that regional administrative and authority agencies do not have adequate resources available in the area of regulating material-technological supplies nor the necessary financial assistance for the implementation of investments related to the technical modernization of the outdated and outworn fixed assets.

Thus, these are the reasons that cause the effects of restorative [rewindykacyjne] measures in Poznan Province to also be imperceptible. Their only outcome is the creation of 3 independent enterprises with 10 production branches in Poznan and Gniezno. They are the following: Pegaz Poznan Food Products Manufacturing Plant, the Fruit-Vegetable Processing Plant in Gniezno, and the Wood and Glass Manufacturing Enterprise in Poznan. These enterprises, which have been in existence since 1983, attain high economic efficiency. However, their fixed assets are technically outdated and physically worn.

The majority of closed down facilities, that could be reactivated and that were left to fate, have been leased to Polonia-foreign enterprises or to cooperative agencies and the skilled trade service industry.

On the other hand, measures aimed at creating new PPT [Regional Industry Enterprise] enterprises deserve attention. From the initiative of the

minister of health and social welfare in cooperation with the governor of Poznan, the concept of building a state regional industry plant in Poznan named the POFAM Pzonan Medical Supplies Factory arose. This factory will undertake in cooperation with the Swedish firm, Vigo AB, the production of so-called canulas [kaniul], that are extremely important in medicine in transfusions and in intravenous infusions. Currently, this equipment is being imported with foreign exchange whereas barely 23 percent of the medical treatment need is being met. The investment, whose cost will amount to approximately 1,287 million zloty, will be implemented in 2-year cycles whereas the placing in operation of the production of 2 million canulas should occur as early as next year.

In sum, the entire revindication campaign is proceeding with great resistance. It follows from the information submitted to the Sejm deputies by an NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control] representative that nothing at all is happening in this regard in 12 provinces.

In the opinion addressed to the People's State Council and the Council of Ministers, the commission proposes the elimination of existing barriers and the adjustment of the mechanisms of the economic reform to the specificity of the regional industry so that it may develop and play an increasingly greater role in supplying the public with goods and services and that it may constitute an important element in the reorganized economy and in the industry's structural changes.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

SD CHIEF IN PRZEMYSL TO BOOST SMALL BUSINESS GROWTH

Warsaw KURIER POLSKI in Polish 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] On Tuesday, 23 September, the 12th Session of the Provincial People's Council was held in Przemyśl. Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the People's State Council attended the deliberations. He was accompanied by Czesław Jesionowski, director of the Democratic Party Central Committee Presidential Department, and by Marcin Nurowski, deputy minister of domestic trade and services.

The local political and administrative authorities were represented by WRN [Provincial People's Council] Chairman Zenon Czech, WK SD [Democratic Party Provincial Committee] Chairman Franciszek Herman, and by Andrzej Wojciechowski, the governor of Przemyśl.

One of the points of the deliberations was the passing of the resolution regarding the implementation of the provincial program of small-scale manufacturing and services development for 1986 to 1990. The program was developed primarily on the basis of documents specifying the joint stand of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the CK SD Presidium (December 1983) on the issue of the development of small-scale manufacturing.

In his speech, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak called the presented program ambitious because it assumes the attainment by 1990 of a greater percentage share (20 percent) of small-scale manufacturing in the province's total production than an analogous government program that estimates this share on a national scale at 15 percent. The SD CK chairman indicated that small-scale manufacturing, due to its flexibility and efficiency, is particularly predisposed to function in those sectors of the economy in which large entities are not able to meet the demand for, e.g., building materials, installation material, etc. The speaker referred to the resolution of the Council of Ministers of 10 July 1986 pertaining to the role of small-scale manufacturing. "The position presented in this document," he stated, "does not have any transitional characteristics but is on all counts a constructive, institutional approach to the issue of small-scale manufacturing."

The session of the Przemyśl WRN did not take place by chance in the building housing the Start Blind Persons Cooperative. This cooperative, founded in 1953 and employing more than 800 persons, has very good economic results

undeniably proving what small-scale manufacturing is capable of when there is good work organization and resourcefulness. Start specializes in the electrotechnical and the brush-making sectors. The assets of the cooperative are estimated at 1 billion zloty and the average monthly wages come to 25,000 zloty. More than half of the employees are first and second category disabled persons.

In the afternoon, Tadeusz W. Mlynczak met with the Democratic Party aktiv of Przemysl Province. Following the presentation of WK SD Chairman F. Herman, who presented information on SD activity in Przemysl Province and on the implementation of tasks outlined by the 13th SD Congress and the Fifth Plenum of the SD Central Committee, the CK SD chairman answered questions of those gathered. He devoted a particularly large segment of the question-answer session to explaining many issues related to the implementation by the SD of tasks that are imposed on it by the already mentioned resolution of the People's State Council of 10 July of this year which is closely related to the Sejm law on the system of people's councils and regional self-government. He emphasized that the People's State Council has raised the issue of the work of people's councils to a very high rank stressing in particular their authority over state administration agencies. "The chairman of the People's State Council, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, is deeply and personally interested in the issues pertaining to the work of the People's State Council," stated Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak. The CK SD chairman announced his next visit to Przemysl for the following year.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

STUDY REVEALS ENTERPRISE MOTIVATIONS TO FORM MONOPOLIES

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 41, 11 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Jerzy Baczynski: "Bit Is Strong: The Manager Prefers Monopoly"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /Our enterprises have an uncurbed herd instinct. Incentives toward independence and competition are for nought, wherever they can the factories form into groups, combines, associations, or collective organizations. On the sly the old associations reappear, the traditional monopolies gain strength. To some degree their genetic heritage is the cause: in Poland's economy the big have always been right more than the small. Just a couple of years ago we hoped the reform would end the large monopolies. The reverse is happening-- they are ending the reform./

Unfortunately neither in practice nor in theory have we been able to find an effective way to break up the monopolies that have grown up over the decades. I remember a certain weekly (PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY!) that conducted a contest among its readers in search of anti-monopoly remedies. It even produced a few serious answers among the numerous jokes. Today it looks as if those who found the very idea of changing the established economic structures hilarious were right.

As yet the greatest success in combating monopoly is the legal regulations prohibiting, essentially, the big and powerful to use their position nefariously. (With the big and powerful, it is better not to start anything.) In any case, it is difficult not to be attracted to monopoly if economic logic implies it. And our managers, whatever you say, can think logically.

Toward the end of last year, the Public Opinion Research Center decided to find out how /the "processes of monopolization" are regarded by the managers of state enterprises./ They selected 455 managers of various independent industrial factories that employ more than 500 people. They were to respond to a detailed questionnaire. The results were published in June 1986.

Before we present the most important conclusions and observations in this study, we must define some terms. A monopoly is a structure of market and production in which one enterprise (as the producer, supplier, or consumer) controlled 90 percent of the given group of products. If two to five

enterprises control this same 90 percent, then it is an oligopoly. If there are more than five, we speak of a dispersed structure.

We begin by establishing what the actual scale of concentration of production in Polish industry is. /Seventeen percent of the managers interviewed (of a representative sample) said their enterprise was a monopoly; 40 percent, an oligopoly. Only 25 percent of the managers said unequivocally that in their branch the structure was dispersed. But more than 68 percent said it was monopolized to a greater or lesser degree.

These managers were also asked if their major partners among the suppliers and consumers belong to the monopolists or oligopolists. More than two-thirds said yes. Thus, /we have a situation in which the producer-monopolist is supplied by a supplier-monopolist and then sells his products to a consumer-monopolist./ In this case one cannot speak of a properly functioning market mechanism, the entire system operates in isolation from the economic environment, and each of its participant's movements is restricted. The major supplier, producer, and consumer are chained together and exist in a state of equalized tension. Perhaps this is why our industry prefers quiet stabilization to undertaking risky changes in production that can easily end with the collapse of one or even all of the links in the chain.

Monopoly, however, has no small advantage: in an economy that suffers from chronic shortages, monopoly provides a tremendous ability to predominate and ways to control it are few. Goods (and services and privileges) that are hard to obtain are distributed by competition between the individual monopolies and the pressure groups associated with them. In our economic system, the need to strengthen the bargaining position of a given industry or enterprise drives the process of concentration.

Here is how the managers see the advantages of being a monopoly. /If an enterprise has a dominant position in its branch of industry, it receives greater relief from taxes for exceeding wage standards (formerly the National Vocational Mobilization and Retraining Fund) or from its turnover tax, and it can more easily obtain subsidies. The chances of receiving relief and subsidies decline significantly with the decrease in the degree of monopolization in a given branch of industry./

The internal authority structure of a monopoly is also different from those of enterprises in dispersed markets. First of all, the manager's position is stronger in relation to the workers' self-government and the socio-political organizations. His dependence on the founding organization, however, increases. The managers of these enterprises have greater influence on wage scales but more rarely emphasize the connection between wage raises and economic performance. It is easier for them to obtain turnover credits. Their decreased influence on investment decisions is a slight disadvantage (a giant must have help from outside more often), but on the whole, the advantages of a monopoly outweigh its drawbacks.

/Monopolies are maintained by the system of so-called obligatory intermediaries in supplies and sales./ This principle limits an enterprise's freedom in selecting economic partners. As much as 95 percent of the

enterprises must deal with obligatory intermediaries in purchasing materials for production. The sales of products is more liberal (45 percent of the factories are subject to no restrictions). Among the managers, 32 percent said they had great freedom in selecting consumers; only 12 percent said so in selecting suppliers. Sadly, we cannot compare these figures with those of 8-10 years ago. We would see then how much the reform has freed up the circulation of goods.

There is one more important factor that contributes to the formation of monopolies. The initiators of these undertakings frequently show that in competition they cannot develop. The research of the Public Opinion Research Center has shown that this view is correct. /Given the present financial rules, only 20 percent of the enterprises can replace their depleted fix capital without outside help./ They try to extract the missing funds from various forms of tax relief and subsidies (hence the importance of one's bargaining position), or they attempt to help each other within an association. The various forms of relief and subsidies are given to more than 60 percent of the enterprises; 22 percent of the managers admitted that without external financial help their enterprise's economic situation would be critical.

The responses to the questionnaire clearly show that the probability of receiving tax relief depends greatly on the significance of the plant, the manager's personal contacts, support from the political sector, and on the local authorities. Managers of large factories (usually monopolies or members of oligopolies) said that the difficult economic and socio-political situation of the factory usually helped in obtaining preferences."

Undoubtedly, monopolies (or a member of a monopoly association) can exert greater pressure, can gain the support of other factors more easily, and can more effectively use his difficult situation for blackmail. Not coincidentally, I think, enterprises in obligatory associations most forcefully emphasized the positive influence of reliefs and subsidies on economic performance; the members of voluntary associations, less forcefully; and unassociated enterprises, the least. Generally, associated enterprises also have a greater investment capacity. /Research has also confirmed that enterprises operating in monopoly industries have higher wages than those in dispersed industries./ Parenthetically, the largest monopolies are in the electro-mechanical and fuels and energy industries; the smallest are in the light and food industries.

The main conclusion of this research is that /in the present economic situation an increase in monopoly benefits the enterprises. And in so far as monopoly triumphs, the reform goes for naught.

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MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

STUDIES ON PHYSICAL UNSUITABILITIES OF PILOTS CITED

East Berlin ZEITSCHRIFT FUER MILITAERMEDIZIN in German Vol 27 No 4, 86
(signed to press 22 Apr 86) pp 149-151

[Article by Colonel (Dr) A. Dvorak, CSSR: "An Overview of Standards Required of Military Pilots"]

[Text] Summary

Changes in the type of activity of pilots, brought about by rapid developments in aviation technology during the last few years and the results of a long-term study of the health status of aviation cadets and flying personnel, are the basis for a discussion on future health standards and the mental and physical prerequisites of pilots. The discussion includes the need for preventive programs and possible changes in the extent of aerospace medical examinations, procedures, and the frequency of examinations.

High physical standards applying to military pilots are valid throughout their entire period of service on flying status, starting with the selection of applicants for flying training. We consider the selection for this demanding occupation as a process which contains several stages. It starts with the first examination of the applicant, continues with repeated examinations during the course of flying training at the flight school, and ends with assignment to a unit of the air force.

The objective of the selection process is to designate only those applicants as being suitable for flight training at the officers' training academy who meet the health and psychophysiological standards for a long-term, reliable flying career, using modern, complex aviation technology. At the time the selection is made, we have no specific knowledge of the characteristics of this technology, and we must be satisfied using whatever information is at our disposal. The demands made on the flyer resulting from aircraft technology of today and tomorrow reflect in particular the intensity of stresses encountered in flight. When we express the degree of impact of the main stresses in a three-step scale, we obtain approximate values for the types of aircraft currently in use (Table 1). In this quantified system, supersonic combat aircraft produce the highest level of stress: 10 points. They

are followed by subsonic combat aircraft--including helicopters--with 8 to 9 points; subsonic one-seaters with 6 to 7 points and, finally, multi-seat aircraft. The same steps are commonly used to formulate the physical standards for pilots and other aircrew personnel, either verbally to assign their aerospace medical classification, or by allocation to the appropriate section of the service manual.

Considerable changes have taken place during the last few years in the configuration of the aircraft cockpit, especially in the area of instrumentation--and this will change even more in the future. The aim is on the one hand to increase the performance and the combat and operational capabilities of the aircraft and to lower their vulnerability, while on the other hand not to increase the demands made on the pilot and to keep them within acceptable limits, particularly in the case of single-seat aircraft. We noted an enormous increase in the number of operating instruments and switches (up to 300, and up to 70 gauges and dials). The effort at integrating instruments is becoming increasingly evident. Complex instrumentation, scope presentation, and data automation are becoming more common. Voice and color signaling are beginning to be used. Great progress is being made in objective flight monitoring, including the recording of several physiological parameters--not only during flight training of aviation cadets, but also in flight operations in air force units.

These trends must be taken into consideration when establishing scientifically correct physical standards for pilots. Experienced pilots tell aircraft designers emphatically that they must always bear in mind that the aircraft is piloted neither by a man with a photographic memory nor by a miracle worker, but occasionally by a less experienced pilot. Sometimes we also encounter the assumption that today's young generation, which is said to be "growing up with computer in hand," will have an easier time in fulfilling the demands of the new generation of aircraft. But up to now any lowering of psychophysiological standards for pilots is out of the question.

This is the reason why in selecting applicants the strictest selection criteria are applied, especially for those who are to be trained for piloting supersonic aircraft and who must be in perfect health, make at least an average score in psychophysiological standards and have a good level of physical performance capability.

Our long-term experience indicates that the application of "tough" selection criteria provides a relatively high reliability in predicting success in flight training and for a long, safe career in piloting. The percentage of successful applicants for admission to the officers' training academy, department of pilot-engineering, amounts to about 25 to 33 percent of those undergoing suitability testing. The number of adverse aeromedical decisions for continued flying training due to reasons of health has in recent years amounted to 1.1 to 2.7 percent of aviation cadets per year.

During the period 1977-1981, the most frequently encountered reasons for unfitness among applicants for flight training were the following:

--Insufficient psychophysiological performance capability; specific negative emotional detriment to psychophysiological performance capability; abnormal psychophysiological reactions: a total of 58.7 percent of all causes of unfitness;

--Personality traits considered unfavorable predictors for a flying career: 12.9 percent;

--Abnormal EEG findings: 10.4 percent;

--Refractive errors: 4.9 percent;

--Slight auditory acuity deficiencies: 4.4 percent;

--Other health defects: 0.1 to 1.3 percent.

In about 20 percent of those considered unfit, rejection occurred as a result of a complex investigation of performance or health-limiting diagnoses in the selection physical examination. During the 1977 to 1981 period, the main causes for discontinuation of flying training at the officers' training academy were distributed as follows:

--Psychoemotional disturbances, 38.5 percent;

--Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue diseases, 12.8 percent;

--Nervous system and sensory organ diseases, 7.7 percent;

--Diseases of the digestive tract, 7.7 percent.

Table 2 lists the percentages of some physical defects which were either disqualifying for flight training or led to elimination from flight training for medical reasons.

The rates of elimination of pilots for medical reasons during the period 1967 to 1976 and 1977 to 1981 reflect different phases of the buildup of the air force.

The diagnosis "unfit for further aircrew duty" was made annually in 1.5 to 2.9 percent of the total number of pilots.

During both periods, the most frequent reasons for disqualification of pilots were cardiovascular diseases (28.4 and 35.4 percent); psychoemotional disturbances (28.4 and 11.8 percent); nervous system and sensory organ diseases (11.3 and 15 percent); and musculo-skeletal and connective tissue diseases (5 and 12.6 percent).

The objective of medical care for aircrew personnel and of the health care system of the air force is a prolongation of the active duty flying age of pilots and avoidance of premature elimination for medical disability. For this reason, the foregoing statistics must be taken into consideration in the medical care of military flyers and efforts must be made to preserve flying fitness also in pilots having health problems. Preventive measures are taken to protect pilots from adverse effects of flying, among them those for increase resistance capability, for the prevention of occupational hazards and diseases, and for increased performance capability. This includes for instance the application of knowledge about primary and secondary prevention of ischemic heart disease. We have three groups working in this program; they deal with prospective studies of the epidemiology and the prevention of ischemic heart disease; with metabolic risk factors of arteriosclerosis, and with early diagnosis of these diseases. A system of specific outpatient treatment of pilots with certain diseases has been established, which is considered to be a progressive link in the therapeutic and preventive care of pilots.

Within the cardiovascular program, we try to optimize care, pick up persons facing a multiple threat of ischemic heart disease (in our experience, attention must be paid to pilots at the early age of 30), and establish procedures designed to increase physical performance capability and the general as well as specific tolerance capabilities of pilots. In accomplishing these tasks, we must emphasize the cooperation between the medical service and the Institute of Aviation Medicine, as well as the significance of close cooperation between commanders, political units and specialists. This includes lifestyle, the use of preventive rest periods, physical conditioning and sports during flight training, minimizing the impact of stress situations, psychophysiological training of pilots, the fight against smoking, and other things.

One important problem facing today's aviation medicine involves selection for flight training in the presence of the use of medication. Primarily this concerns the use of diuretics and beta receptor blockers in individual therapy or in combination in hypertonicity or the use of lipid-depressing drugs in hyperlipoproteinemias. The prerequisite for flying fitness in the presence of medicamentation is an examination for good tolerance and the determination that psychophysiological performance, tolerance of hypoxia and the status of the cardiovascular system are not impaired. Use of medication by single-seat aircraft is authorized only in exceptional cases (mostly with the use of lipidolytics). The number of pilots using medication permitted to fly amounts to about 1 percent of the total number of pilots examined and about 2 percent of all aircrew. We will continue to examine these problems in our research. The basis for decision on suitability for entering and continuing flight training and for aircrew fitness will continue to be the complex clinical, laboratory and psychophysiological examination, using stress tests which are used increasingly in the examination program during training at the officers' training academy and especially in physical examination of middle aged pilots.

Table 1: Evaluation of Main Stresses Encountered by Pilots in Various Aircraft Types

Aircraft Type	Main Types of Stress Encountered in Flight						Total Points
	Over-work	Atmospheric changes (rate of climb - max. altitude	Flow of in-formation (Acoustic, optical); change of flying speed	Noise & Vibration	Emotional tension & danger & fear of failure		
Supersonic Combat A/C	3	3	3	1	0		10
Subsonic Combat A/C							
(incl helicopters							
New types	2	1	3	3	0		9
Older types	2	2	2	2	0		8
Subsonic Trainer A/C	2	1	2	1	0		6
Transport Helicopters	0	1	2	3	-1		5
Liaison Helicopters	0	1	1	2	0		4
Transport Aircraft	0	0	3	1	-1		3

Table 2: Comparison of Disqualification From Flying

Duty in Applicants and Aviation Cadets

Disease	Percentage of Causes for Disqualification	
	Applicants	Cadets
Non-specific, abnormal findings in psychophysiological examination	58.7	2.6
Personality traits providing an unfavorable prognosis	12.9	2.6
Abnormal EEG findings	10.4	0.0
Refractive errors	4.9	5.1
Auditory acuity disturbances	4.4	0.0
Spinal disorders	0.4	7.7
Neurotic disturbances	0.1	15.4
Kinetosis	0.1	5.1
Failure to adapt to flight training	0.0	20.5
Duodenal ulcer	0.0	5.1

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MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

GREATER DISCIPLINE URGED IN CARE OF AVIATION MATERIEL

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 5, 86 [signed to press 10 Jul 86]
pp 225-227, 232

[Article by Maj Gen E. Telle: "Current Tasks in the Development of the Relationship Between Man and Technology"]

[Text] "The will and ability to fight and win in the event the imperialists should start a war, that is the posture that we need everywhere in order to meet our responsibility."¹ This statement from the report of the 14th Delegate Conference of the SED party organizations in the National People's Army and the border troops of the GDR constitutes an important basis for the education and training of the members of the National People's Army. Everyone must personally feel the responsibility for safeguarding the peace, and must have the will to make his contribution to the continuing assurance of combat capability and combat readiness.

Therein, too, lies the meaning of being a soldier, which constantly requires the complete physical and mental effort of every army member, whether he be a superior or a subordinate.

In his contribution to a discussion at the 14th Delegate Conference, the minister for national defense, Army General H. Kessler, expressed the thought that many comrades today describe the question of what it means to be a soldier as the basic philosophical question in the military, and he stressed: "The analogy is not so far-fetched at all, since very much does in fact depend on the answer to and the proper understanding of this question: 'What does it mean in our time to be a soldier of socialism?'"²

Relative to the work of the engineering-technical personnel of the air force, this means, on the one hand, assuring the operational and combat readiness of the aircraft and helicopters at all times and ensuring a high level of reliability through quality maintenance and repair of aircraft equipment, as well as, on the other hand, making a contribution toward increasing the combat characteristics of aircraft technology through purposeful, economically justified modernizations.

With a responsible activity such as this, the engineering-technical personnel already on the ground develop essential prerequisites for the protection of the airspace of our socialist homeland.

1. Man and Technology Constitute One Unit

From the ideas expressed at the outset, the connection between the human being and the technology in the armed forces becomes clear. Considering the current state of science and technology development, neither the qualitatively and quantitatively extensive employment of weapons nor a numerically large employment of soldiers suitably motivated to fight, taken by themselves, are of decisive importance for gaining a victory over the aggressor.

For that reason, socialist military science views the relationship between the human being and technology as basically a dialectic unit, in which, precisely because of the employment of modern combat, control, and repair/maintenance technology, the member of the armed forces, as the user and operator of the military equipment, takes precedence. The degree of effectiveness with which each respective weapons system can be employed in the interest of preserving the peace depends on his political awareness, his attitude toward the technology, his knowledge and ability.

The following is undisputed: The more forcibly the development of the technology impacts on military affairs, the higher become the demands made of the human beings who operate and utilize the technology. The human beings play the decisive role, they determine the functional capability of the individual pieces of equipment and complexes, they determine the degree to which the combat characteristics integrated into the equipment prove to be effective.

The requirements and processes connected with the modernization of already assigned military equipment and the introduction of improved military equipment, because of their nature, place high demands on the human beings. They demand above all the development of a high level of awareness and a combat morale superior to that of the adversary, as well as the complete mastery of all types and generations of weapons systems found in armament and equipment, including those which have been in use already for years and decades. Here the members of the air engineering service are at all times guided by the experiences of the Soviet brothers-in-arms, which have taught that the weight attached to the constant implementation of the exceedingly important factors cited above increases with the degree of modernness of the aircraft technology turned over to the engineering-technical personnel.

In this connection, it is particularly important to stress that a proper attitude toward the required differentiated employment of the various technology generations must be sought, found, and maintained. It will then be clearer to everyone that a spectrum of various military equipment as broad as this tolerates no reductions in care and maintenance, no curtailment in the implementation of prophylactic measures, nor any gaps in the personnel control activity by the superiors.

For that reason, together with the political organs, the party and DFJ organizations, we also direct our pedagogical influence at the technology which has been in existence for some time. Precisely the latter should not be underestimated in the process of maintenance, utilization, and repair. The combat characteristics of aircraft technology can always be assured in the engineering-technical sense. Then, under the actual conditions prevailing at the time, this generation of combat technology can be reliably utilized up to its limiting parameters. It is not the age that is of decisive significance, but the potential combat capability of the aircraft technology.

The commissioning of new aircraft technology, armament, and equipment enhances the role of the human being and increases the requirements which he must fulfill.

Anyone who has attentively followed technological development will have realized that weapons systems are being permeated more and more by electronics. The latter have brought fundamental advances in recent years. Decisive for this were modern technologies, but also new basic physical findings.

The entry of microelectronics into aircraft technology is, among other things, characterized by:

- highly developed on-board complexes for the solution of problems during combat missions, in navigation and aircraft control,
- digital computers together with the transition from analog to digital signal processing,
- laser technology and opto-electronic equipment,
- automatic on-board control systems,
- visual field depiction, and
- wide employment of the latest circuits in the various equipment, blocks, power units, and apparatuses.

With that, the main task of the military engineer is directed more and more at the mastery of new forms and methods of engineering-technical support as a fusion of leadership and the control of military-technical, military-economic, and military-tactical processes.

2. Current Aspects

Resulting from the cited development are a number of new aspects, which I would like to consolidate into four focal points.

2.1. Motivate Subordinates for Intensification

Supervisory engineering-technical personnel are constantly confronted by the task of mobilizing their subordinates for a comprehensive intensification as the main path toward further increasing the quality and effectiveness of engineering-technical repair and maintenance support.

Based on the intensification focal points identified in the report to the 14th Delegate Conference, many outstanding initiatives have already been taken by the engineering-technical personnel. Several examples will be given here as representative for many.

Thus, for example, the collective under the command of Major Kuehne began to plan and monitor, with computer assistance, the utilization time-dependent aircraft equipment as well as the operation of aircraft, so as to assure compliance with centrally prescribed utilization periods.

The testing of a calendar-oriented periodic maintenance system is being continued, with a high degree of personal involvement in the result. The objectives here are at all times to improve plan-adherence and to achieve a high level of effectiveness. Once thoroughly substantiated, the maintenance effort made during periodic controls on selected aircraft types of individual aircraft categories will ultimately be reduced.

The team under the command of Major Szigat saved on fuel and running times for aircraft starters. It tested the autonomous starting of aircraft by means of on-board batteries, and examined the effect of extending, from 12 to 21 months, the utilization time of the silver-zinc batteries on board the aircraft.

Many-faceted are the efforts being made to create the prerequisites for establishing a microelectronics control center in the air engineering service, in which a printed circuit-board repair of selected blocks and apparatuses of specialized equipment on the aircraft can be carried out.

A team under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann developed capacities for the metrological examination of new measurement and check-out means through an extension of the material and technological possibilities in the test points of the troops units. Colonel Kipperhahn and Colonel Lehmann developed a computer-assisted test-run simulator for engines, which will substantially speed up training and save money.

Intensification is furthermore to be directed at problems related to the reduction of the effort being made in the periodic maintenance of aircraft equipment. This can be achieved on the basis of high-quality fault analyses, coupled with the testing of new maintenance systems for additional aircraft and helicopter types. Much can be done by every member of the air engineering services to reduce, in cooperation with industry, the effort made during repairs of aircraft equipment, and to speed up the inspections of systems

and components of the aircraft equipment so as to improve service life. With the creation of additional specialized, material, and technical-technological conditions, the operational repair possibilities in the troop units will be expanded.

Of continuing importance is the improvement of the organization of all processes of the air engineering service's guarantee of combat training and combat duty. Time reserves for certification measures and maintenance work can then also be more easily made accessible. The course taken toward the improvement and new development of trainers, simulators, test equipment, and devices has proved to be effective.

The attention of all members of the air engineering service must in the future be directed more at the improvement of methods and procedures used in field repair/maintenance. At the same time, preparations must soon be made for the use of office computers for the rationalization of staff and repair processes, for the introduction of computer-assisted error detection, and the metrological monitoring of measurement and testing means as well as the detection capability of engineering-technical processes. After receipt of the desired equipment, there should be no protracted equipment familiarization periods.

How quickly the microelectronic devices will be on hand in the units will, in the final analysis, depend on savings achieved in energy sources, spare parts, and expenable supplies.

2.2. Command Activity of Superiors for Education, Certification of Their Subordinates

With the ever increasing interlocking of the various aircraft equipment, with the pronounced system character of aircraft technology, the responsibility of each individual for the operational readiness of the entire weapons system grows.

To a far greater extent than in the past, the effectiveness of the entire collective depends on the precise, reliable performance of assigned tasks. For that reason, extraordinary significance attaches to the education and shaping of subordinates with regard to their strength of character. A high level of discipline, preciseness, honesty, and conscientious work, as well as a high level of personal responsibility for the outstanding technical and maintenance condition of the equipment and its constant operational readiness. Everyone, whether he be a private, an NCO, a warrant officer, or an officer, must know exactly the concrete responsibility that has been assigned to him. It must be clearly defined, and the duties and tasks deriving therefrom must be clear, fulfillable, and accountable.

Successful in their educational work are those superiors in the squadrons, flights, and detachments who do not one-sidedly orient the discussion toward technical-organizational problems. They will be able to move mountains if

they grasp the ideological connection between the military-political situation, the critical class struggle, and the consequences deriving therefrom as well as from the requirements of modern military technology for the continued capability of engineering-technical support, and motivate their subordinates to solve the tasks assigned to them.

Prerequisites for this are that the immediate superior, as sole supervisor, knows and analyzes the thoughts and actions of his subordinates and then works out concrete individualized forms and methods of education, and that in addition he makes them aware of the meaning of their work, their efforts and their sacrifices.

2.3. Knowledge and Ability of Engineering-Technical Personnel

Essential preconditions for the successful mastery of all tasks of engineering-technical support are outstanding knowledge, capabilities, and skills relative to the maintenance, utilization, and repair of aircraft technology. Particularly the introduction of new weapons systems has increased the certification requirements for engineering-technical personnel, and these requirements must be constantly observed during basic and advanced training.

Incomplete knowledge will of necessity be reflected in the condition of the aircraft technology. It can lead to incorrect decisions by superiors and improper actions by subordinates, and it thus has a direct influence on flight safety, operational readiness, and combat readiness.

The continued specialization has caused a change in the task-oriented detailed knowledge required. In connection with the greater interlocking and complexity of equipment and systems, comprehensive know-how of other special fields, such as apparatuses, units, and installations which work together with or control one's own equipment, becomes necessary.

Error detection and correction in microelectronic components call for a completely new quality in the knowledge and ability of engineering-technical personnel.

The scope and integration level of measurement and testing resources and control stations, as well as the level of difficulty of test technologies, have increased perceptibly. Dependent on their mastery, correct operation, and application are the accuracy of measurements and thus the operational and combat readiness of the technology. Every faulty operation of a piece of equipment, every failure of the technology, means, in the final analysis, the non-fulfillment of a training or combat mission.

In order to prepare thoroughly the future graduates of the training facilities of the air/air defense force for the requirements of modern technology, new training courses are necessary, for one thing. For another, courses already in existence and related to microelectronics, informational theory, computer theory, and basic principles of laser technology, to name but a few, must be newly configured and expanded as regards content. That constitutes, for example, the basis for the preparation of test technologies and programs, for the printed circuit diagnosis and its repair.

It is therefore necessary in field service to utilize the time available for further training even more effectively for the improvement and broadening of knowledge. That includes improvement of the methods, a tighter organization, and, through constant practice, perfecting the procedures carried out on the aircraft technology within the framework of engineering-technical support.

A mission such as this can only be fulfilled if there is a precise preparation for duty by the superiors. During this time, all required measures for a methodical, organizational, and material-technical conduct of the training must be thought through again and again, whereby a timely understanding of the training and educational objectives to be achieved is assumed. At the same time, self-study for the acquisition of knowledge is to be made use of still more than in the past.

All in all, therefore, a wide learning movement must be developed so as to qualify all engineering-technical personnel ever faster for the level of future military technology. It is and remains a fact that:

A lack of knowledge and ability cannot be compensated for. It can by no means be replaced by a high degree of willingness to achieve. That underscores the responsibility both of the instructors at the training facilities and of superiors at all command levels for the constant certification of their subordinates.

2.4. Implementation of High Discipline and Order

With the introduction of new combat technology, armament, and equipment, the demands made of the aforementioned military discipline and order increased objectively as well. This includes the technical discipline of all army members involved in giving engineering-technical support. It is necessary to master and rigidly implement military regulations even better. Conscientious compliance with control duties, above all, helps one avoid bad experiences.

The fulfillment of cited requirements is an expression of the attitude toward technology in general.

In view of the pronounced collective character of operation conditions of complex weapons systems, even the slightest non-compliance with disciplinary requirements, a violation of technical norms and technological processes, of operating regulations, maintenance and repair, or of established security regulations, can lead to substantial material defects.

No work done on aircraft technology may therefore take on a random character, no work may be completed without a goal-oriented check. The manner in which all requirements are to be met is set down in writing both in the service regulations and the establishment of organizational principles. Filling these prerequisites with life requires consistency on the part of all superiors in the implementation of regulations and critical standards in the assessment of their own work and the activity of subordinates.

Disciplined conduct is found wherever command is strict and the duty sequence is precisely organized down to the last detail, where military directives are implemented uncompromisingly, and where all personnel involved in assuring engineering-technical support understand their duties and act accordingly, without shortcuts.

Practice has confirmed repeatedly that the effort required to correct the consequences of duty violations is always higher than the effort associated with the unbroken implementation of military regulations.

In the final analysis, purposeful discipline and order is a reflection of the work of the superiors and of their effectiveness at setting an example.

3. Concluding Observations

Consistent with the documents of the 14th Delegate Conference of the party organizations of the SED in the National People's Army and border troops of the GDR, senior engineering-technical personnel are always mindful of the fact that engineering-technical support, by nature, not only includes the solution of technical processes, but represents a unified complex of political-ideological, military, economic, pedagogic, as well as psychological and thus command-scientific tasks.

Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Comrade Egon Krenz, in his closing words at the 14th Delegate Conference, underscored that even in the presence of the most modern armament, troops command remains primarily personal leadership. "Even the most powerful modern weapons cannot be controlled in combat without the use of thinking and acting human beings. The human being is and remains the main striking power of our socialist armed forces."³

Accordingly, the superiors at all command levels of the air engineering service, the party, and FDJ organizations, concentrate in the command and training of engineering-technical personnel on awakening, promoting, and supporting initiatives and creativeness, the will to perform by all army members demanded by the 11th Party Congress, receptiveness to aspects of scientific-technical progress, and military virtues such as industriousness, preciseness, and discipline. The heart of the matter is and will continue to be the political and ideological unity as well as the organizational unanimity of the party and military collectives, the uniform purposeful thinking and conduct of the personnel in the execution of orders and service regulations for the mastery of aircraft technology.

FOOTNOTES

1. Report to the 14th Delegate Conference of SED party organizations in the National People's Army and border troops of the GDR. In: PARTEIARBEITER, special edition, Feb 1986, p 19.

2. H. Kessler, "Pace and Depth of Our Advance on a Broad Front Depend on Ideas, Vigor, and Example of the Communists." In: PARTEIARBEITER, special edition, Feb 1986, p 75.
3. E. Krenz, "The Good Development of Our National People's Army and Border Troops of the GDR Is Part of the Most Successful Achievement Between Two Party Congresses". In: PARTEIARBEITER, special edition, Feb 1986, p 123.

12689/6662

CSO: 2300/14

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEW DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT DISPLAYED

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 5, 1986 (signed to press 10 Jul 86)
pp 270-272

[Article by Lt Col P. Lassahn: "Devices for Special Treatment of the NVA's Military Equipment"]

[Text] Among the technical means for special treatment, devices for special treatment (GZS) occupy an important place in respect to decontamination, deactivation and disinfecting. GZS's for sanitary treatment are not found in the NVA's equipment.

The GZS's are part of the equipment of whatever military equipment. As a rule they function only in part for decontamination/deactivation/disinfecting which is undertaken by the affected units themselves. The structure-based decontamination/deactivation/disinfecting means are used with the GZS's. Decontamination/deactivation/disinfecting is normally done as follows:

--working the affected surface with a brush with simultaneous application of an appropriate liquid,

--spraying decontamination liquid on the surface to be treated and subsequent follow-up treatment with water or

--treating the affected surface with a gas-liquid mixture and working the surface with a brush.

To the extent sufficient time and liquid are available for decontamination, deactivation and disinfecting the desired effect--complete treatment--is achieved by complete and repeated treatment.

1. Basic Structure of GZS's

The GZS's must meet several requirements so that they can be constantly used and carried along. These include:

--modest dimensions,

--operation by hand or utilization of energy sources available from the military equipment (compressed air system, power supply system),

--simultaneous carrying of the necessary decontamination/deactivation/disinfecting agents,

--simple operation.

Not least these devices must be cheap and be structured as simply as possible so that they can be manufactured in large numbers. This is also the reason why the following designs of GZS's are generally used:

--Liquid containers, brushes, fine brushes, rags, and the like. The liquid is applied with the brush or the fine brush to the affected surface, for example, large decontamination set 10.

--Liquid container, hoses, flow tubes and the like. The liquid is applied by hand or using a foot pump via the hoses and flow tubes and the affected surface is worked with the brush of the flow tube; for example, decontamination device MK 67P.

--Container, air pump, hose, flow tube. The liquid reaches the affected surface by means of a working pressure (compressed air), which is produced in the container, via the hose and flow tube. The compressed air in the container is produced with air pump which is part of the device. The surface is worked with the brush on the flow tube; for example, field pack decontamination device 57 M, decontamination device IDK 1.

--One or several pressure tanks with riser, valve and atomizer. The pressure tank is filled with the decontamination liquid, the necessary working pressure for spraying the liquid is produced by connection to the compressed air system of the vehicle, to a compressed air bottle or some other suitable device; for example, armored decontamination device TDP.

--Ejector, suction hose, pressure hose, flow tube, and the like. The liquid is sucked out of a container through the ejector and reaches the affected surface via the hose and flow tube. The pressure necessary to operate the ejector is produced by the exhaust gas unit (for example, the GZS DK 4, decontamination unit 64) or the compressed air unit of the vehicle in question (for example, the IDK 1 decontamination unit). The affected surface is worked with the brush on the flow tube.

The following useful GZS designs are not part of the NVA's equipment:

--devices in which the working pressure in the pressure tank is produced by pyrocartridges or gas cartridges (filled, for example, with nitrogen),

--devices with electrically (power supply system) operated sprayguns,

--aerosol containers of the spray can type.

The following maximum working pressures (excess pressures) are used in the GZS's which use compressed air:

--0.6 MPa (megapascal) in GZS's with hose and flow tube since the hoses normally are designed for only an excess pressure up to 0.63 MPa,

--up to 1.0 MPa in other GZS's.

The minimum working pressure (excess pressure) in GZS's which operate on compressed air is about 0.15 MPa. With a lower pressure the liquid is no longer evenly sprayed. To maintain the minimum working pressure--it corresponds to the final pressure with a single pressure application--a certain proportion of total volume, volume of air fill and starting pressure must be observed. According to the formula in Figure 1 the following final pressures (excess pressures) are produced, for example:

--for the TDP tank decontamination device (total volume 2 dm³, volume of air fill 0.4 dm³, starting pressure 1.0 MPa) the final pressure is 0.2 MPa,

--for the TEG 57M field pack decontamination device (total volume 12 dm³, volume of air fill 2 dm³, starting pressure 0.6 MPa) the final pressure is 0.1 MPa.

Thus, for the TDP tank decontamination device the starting pressure must be at least 0.75 MPa and the TEG 57M field pack decontamination device should be pumped up again if the compressed air falls below 0.15 MPa in order to achieve the most complete and even spraying of liquids possible.

The working pressure in the GZS's which operate on the ejector principle amounts to 0.08 to 0.1 MPa when working on the vehicles' exhaust gas system and to 0.3 to 0.4 MPa when working on the compressed air system. The negative pressure on the intake side of the ejector should be about 0.06 MPa. These pressures are achieved at a medium number of revolutions of the vehicle engine. The hoses and flow tubes which are used on the GZS's have standard connectors.

2. Description and Use of the GZS's

2.1. Large Decontamination Set 10 (GES 10)

The GES 10 (Figure 2) is intended for partial decontamination/deactivation-disinfecting of military equipment. It consists of two 5-liter canisters, the accessory holder with brushes, a fine brush, spatula, rag, decontamination substance (calcium hypochlorite), deactivation material (EaM) and the pan. After rough cleaning of the affected surface with brush, fine brush or rag using the appropriate liquid the equipment is prepared for decontamination/deactivation/disinfecting. The parts of the accessory holder function as a working container.

2.2. Decontamination Unit 64 (EA 64)

The EA 64 for partial decontamination/deactivation/disinfecting of vehicles consists of an exhaust pipe connector, suction hose, gas hose, handle with ejector and brush, decontamination substance (calcium hypochlorite) and deactivation material (EaM).

It works on the ejector principle. The exhaust gases from the vehicle engine are fed to the ejector via the gas hose. In the ejector a negative pressure develops because of which the liquid is sucked out of a container and arrives at the surface to be treated in the form of a gas-liquid mixture. The surface is processed with the brush.

2.3. GZS DK 4

The GZS DK 4 is used to decontaminate/deactivate/disinfect vehicles and APC's [armored personnel carriers] (Figure 3). Its structure and technical specifications are also available on a type sheet in MILITAERTECHNIK Vol 1, 1985.

The decontamination/deactivation/disinfecting liquids, which are appropriate to the structure, except for those with an organic base, including decontamination liquids 7 and 8 and organic solvents, can be used with the DK 4.

The GZS DK 4, like the EA 64, works on the ejector principle and uses the kinetic energy and heat of the vehicle engine exhaust gases. In this, the exhaust gases are fed directly from the exhaust into the ejector. In the ejector a negative pressure develops which causes the liquid to be sucked out of a container. The liquid is heated to about 60°C by being mixed with the exhaust gases. The gas-liquid mixture is applied to the surface to be treated via a pressure hose, extension and flow tube. The liquid handling capacity is 1.3 to 2.0 liters/minute.

In order to make it possible to attach the GZS DK 4 to various types of vehicles and APC's it was appropriately modified.

The modifications differ in the exhaust caps, connectors and welded parts (see Table 1).

The GZS DK 4 for APC's is transported in two canvas bags, the one for vehicles is normally carried in a metal transport box.

2.4. Decontamination Device IDK 1

The IDK 1 is used to decontaminate/deactivate/disinfect vehicles and armored equipment. It consists of a hand pump, ejector attachment, special cover, two hoses, flow tube with brush, clamp strap, packing pouch, decontamination substance (calcium hypochlorite), deactivation material (EaM) and EWZ [not further explained] set. It is driven either via the vehicle's compressed air system or the hand pump.

When connected to the compressed air system the compressed air is fed through an ejector. In this case, too, the negative pressure which develops in the ejector sucks the liquid out of a canister or some other container. It is applied to the surface to be treated via the hose and flow tube.

With hand pump operation a 20-liter canister is loaded with compressed air. The pressure which develops in the canister effects the application of the liquid to the surface. The volume of flow is 0.5 to 1.3 liters/minute when decontamination/disinfecting and 2.0 liters/minute when deactivation. If the hand pump is used it amounts to 0.4 to 0.6 liters/minute when decontaminating/disinfecting and to 2.0 liters/minute when deactivation. The surface is worked with the brush on the flow tube.

2.5. Field Pack Decontamination Device 57M (TEG 57M)

The TEG 57M (Figure 4) is intended for decontamination/deactivation/disinfecting military and other equipment. It consists of a pressure tank with a built-in hand operated air pump, safety valve and manometer, carrying rack and back protector, hose and flow tube with atomizer, connector for a pressure hose and the EWZ set, decontamination substance and deactivation material (EaM). The necessary pressure can be produced with the hand operated air pump or with any other suitable device. For this purpose, in place of the screwed filler cap of the pressure tank, a connector for the pressure hose of the compressed air generator is screwed in. The volume of flow is about 2 liters/minute. The surface is likewise worked with the brush on the flow tube.

2.6. Decontamination Device MK 67P

The PSH APC is decontaminated/deactivated/disinfected with the MK 67P. See the type sheet in MILITAERTECHNIK Vol 3, 1985, in regard its structure and technical specifications. The MK 67P consists of a container, combustion chamber, suction tube with strainer, foot pump, two pressure hoses, two flow tubes with brushes, decontamination substance (calcium hypochlorite), deactivation material (EaM) and EWZ set. In this case the liquid is sucked out of a container with the foot pump and pumped via hoses and flow tubes onto the surface to be treated. At low temperatures the liquid can also be heated. Working the surface is done with the brush on the flow tube.

2.7. Armored Decontamination Device TDP

The TDP is used for partial decontamination of armored equipment. Organically based on decontamination liquids, for example, decontamination liquids 7 and 8, can be used with it. The decontamination liquid which is located in the spray bottle is sprayed on the surface to be decontaminated with compressed air via the riser, shutoff valve and atomizing nozzle. Both spray bottles make it possible to decontaminate a surface of 12 m². A filling device (connecting line with control valve) is used to fill the spray bottles with compressed air from compressed air bottles or the compressed air system of the armored equipment.

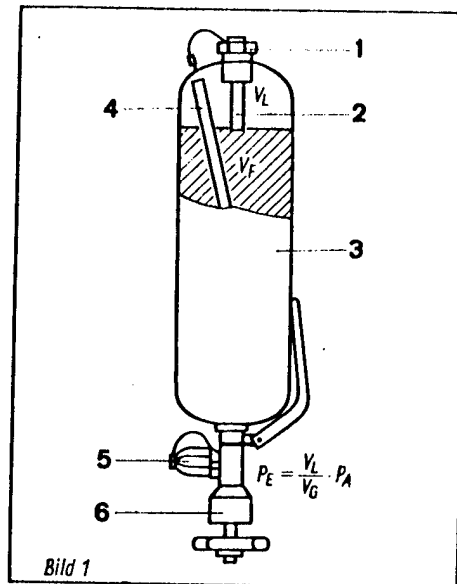


Figure 1. Pressure Tank of the Armored Decontamination Device TDP (filled)

Key:

1. Screw cap of the filler neck
2. Overflow pipe
3. Pressure tank
4. Riser
5. Nozzle with cap
6. Valve
- V_L volume of the air fill
- V_F volume of liquid
- V_G total volume
- P_E final pressure
- P_A initial pressure

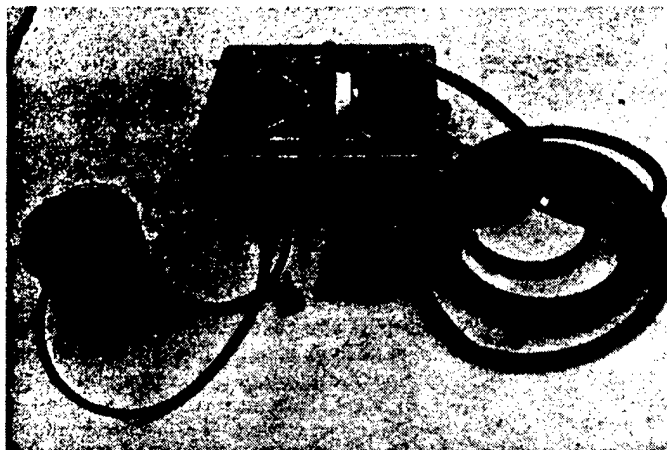


Figure 2. Large Decontamination Set 10

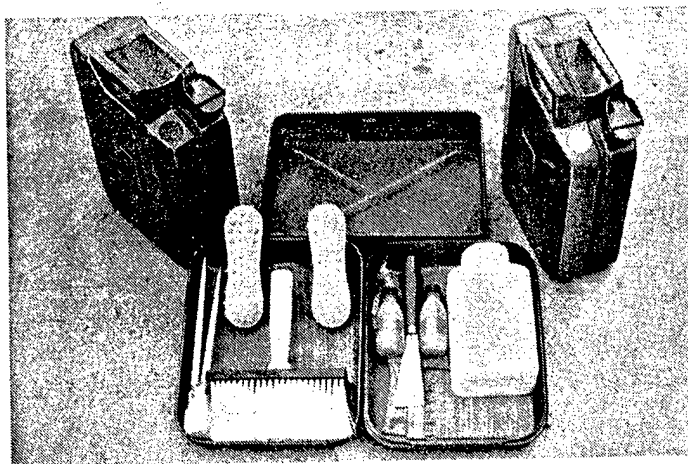


Figure 3. DK 4 GZS

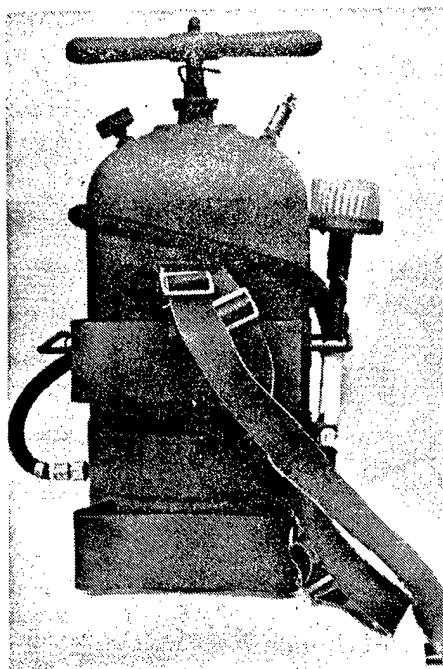


Figure 4. Field Pack Decontamination Device 57M

Table 1. Modifications of the DK 4 DZS

Modification	Application	Completion Parts or Packing
DK 4U	Ural 375 D vehicle and modifications	exhaust cap with safety valve and cap for the ejector pipe for air filter cleaning connector with screw top welded part with screw top exhaust gas stack
DK 4KU	Ural 375 D vehicle and modifications	exhaust cap with safety valve, exhaust gas stack and cap for the ejector pipe for air filter cleaning connector with screw top welded part with screw top
DK 4	vehicle and APC with outside diameter of the exhaust pipe up to 51 mm	exhaust cap with safety valve ($d_1=55$ mm) welded part ($\varnothing_1=48/51$ mm) exhaust gas stack (in the older design the exhaust gas stack can be attached to the exhaust cap)
DK 4-63	vehicle and APC with outside diameter of the exhaust pipe up to 63.5 mm	exhaust value with safety valve ($d_1=70$ mm) welded part ($d_1=65.5$ mm)
DK 4B	vehicle and APC	GZS DK 4 packed in two canvas pouches

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

ACTIVITIES, STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS' ORGANIZATION DESCRIBED

Sofia BULGARSKI ZHURNALIST in Bulgarian No 8, 1986 pp 2-4

[Article by Boris Sakharov, MOZh secretary: "MOZh on the Eve of Its 10th Congress;" article written especially for BULGARSKI ZHURNALIST]

[Text] MOZh, which was created in the atmosphere of universal upsurge of the nations, following the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and the victorious end of World War II, has covered a long and glorious road and has greatly contributed to the international unity of journalists. Today it is the largest worldwide organization of journalists, with 200,000 members sharing different political, philosophical and religious views, from some 100 countries--socialist, capitalist and developing--on all continents. The unions affiliated with the MOZh sacredly observe the behests of the participants in the constituent congress, which was held in Copenhagen in 1946: to struggle against war propaganda and against fascism in all of its manifestations, against the dissemination of national and racial enmity and against the creation of international tension with the help of all types of lies and slanders, and for the preservation of peace and strengthening friendship and cooperation among nations by providing free, truthful and honest information to the public."

The time since the founding of the MOZh proved that the political and professional tasks of journalist are, above all, to struggle for the ideals for which they struggled during the war, for the ideals which they swore to honor 40 years ago.

Dealing with the problems of war and peace is the first and most important task of the MOZh.

The threat of nuclear war has concerned the world public and triggered the antiwar movement in which the journalists have actively involved themselves. What is remarkable is that it includes journalists who, until recently, considered this movement a nonprofessional journalistic project. This was particularly felt and manifested in Europe for, on the one hand, it was here that MOZh was born and where the antifascist and antiwar principles governing its activities and its objectives and tasks were formulated and, on the other, because the largest national journalistic organizations are in the European countries. Furthermore, above all, it is in Europe that events take place and problems are solved which largely determine the destinies of the world.

The following actions in the defense of peace were carried out recently on MOZh initiative.

Every year European journalists celebrate the date 22 October, within the United Nations disarmament week, as a day of action for peace by the journalists. In the past 2 years the journalists have sponsored antiwar actions in a variety of European countries (Finland, England, Denmark, Sweden, the FRG, Portugal), such as conferences, round-table meetings, seminars and symposia, with the participation of broad circles of workers in the mass information media in these countries. On MOZh initiative, and with the support of a number of European journalistic organizations, journalistic fora were held, such as the meeting in Salonika, Helsinki and Jablona (Poland), with the participation of people of different political persuasions from East and West. Views were exchanged at these meetings on the most important problem: the role of mass information media in the struggle against the threat of war.

MOZh steadily supports proposals for creating nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones in Central and Northern Europe, the Balkans and the Mediterranean, and proposals calling for universal disarmament and banning tests of all types of mass destruction weapons, thermonuclear above all.

Our organization has always actively supported the idea of convening a European conference for security and cooperation and making Europe a continent without wars. On the eve of the Helsinki talks, MOZh turned not only to the journalist but to political leaders, scientists, men of culture and other representatives of public opinion, calling upon them to support with all their strength the idea of security and cooperation among nations on the European continent. After the successful completion of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, MOZh stressed that journalists the world over must mobilize world public opinion for the implementation of the Helsinki agreements. At the same time, our organization itself engaged in an extensive struggle in this direction, broadly popularizing the Final Act and exposing all plans aimed at ignoring or undermining the historical decisions adopted at the European conference.

MOZh proceeds in its activities from the fact that the growing role of information in social life is one of the characteristic features of our time. The question of the constructive use of mass information media to promote the cause of peace and to strengthen confidence among peoples was reflected in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Let us note that despite differences in the canons of journalistic ethics, prevailing in different countries and dictated by different approaches to the profession, the journalists have begun to develop a specific feature: a growing understanding of the threat of a military conflict. They are realizing with increasing clarity that reactionary circles of the military-industrial complex in the West are able to manipulate world public opinion through the mass information media.

In accordance with the recommendations of the UN General Assembly, the world democratic public extensively and actively marked the International Year of

Peace, giving its due to the most representative world organization: the United Nations. For the past 40 years the United Nations has worked for the cause of peace and its actions have reflected the interests and hopes of the peoples who experienced the tragedy of two world wars, and their resolve not to allow the outbreak of a new conflagration.

In this connection, a great variety of steps and actions were sponsored in many countries throughout the world aimed at informing the world public of the tasks, history, efforts, successes and difficulties in the work of the United Nations. Hence the tasks of MOZh during the International Year of Peace were: both it and its member unions and regional journalistic associations try to support UN activities and positively contribute to solving problems related to the international exchange of information.

The very fact that this prestigious world forum deals with this problem, by discussing it alongside problems of safeguarding peace, proves the growing attention which public opinion pays to the type of information and the purposes for which it is disseminated along the numerous channels of international exchange--radio and television, newspapers, periodicals and news agencies.

In this context, the MOZh General Secretariat considers the following tasks in the course of our joint actions in support of the United Nations and the peaceful initiatives of the socialist countries as particularly relevant:

Condemnation of the dissemination and propaganda of political and military doctrines and concepts aimed at substantiating the "privilege" of first use of nuclear weapons and, in general, the "admissibility" of the outbreak of nuclear war;

Ending military propaganda in the United States and the other NATO countries and the militaristic stir aimed at psychologically preparing the people for a new war and erecting a propaganda screen for the arms race.

Another area in which the use of mass information media for unseemly purposes is increasing is the policy of state terrorism and actions aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system of sovereign countries. Some of the elements of such activities include ideological subversion, "psychological warfare" waged by imperialism against the socialist and a number of developing countries, and efforts to interfere in their internal affairs, including by means of subversive propaganda. The scale of subversive U.S. radio broadcasting and plans for a global television expansion are being formulated within the framework of the anti-communist "crusade." A term such as "ideological terrorism" has appeared. Subversive imperialist propaganda activities are a relevant factor of the international situation.

The condemnation of Nazi, fascist and neofascist ideology and practice, as incompatible with the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter, is directly related to information and propaganda.

Also extremely relevant is the question of the demand of developing countries for decolonization of information and help in the development of their own

information systems and training journalistic cadres in Asian, African and Latin American countries. In this connection, we must take into consideration in our daily journalistic work that the United States and its closest NATO allies are firmly opposed to establishing a corresponding information system.

In addition to the implementation of major political actions aimed against war, imperialism and reaction, and for peace and friendship among the peoples, MOZh actively works for the solution of professional problems related to the responsibility of journalists and propaganda organs for truthful and honest information. It struggles against the concentration and monopolizing of mass information media in the West. We comprehensively support Western journalists who are fighting for their rights. We provide moral and material support to democratic and progressive journalists persecuted by the reaction and to our colleagues in countries defending their national independence.

MOZh disseminates and defends the truly democratic concept of the basic rights and freedoms of man. Let us note in this connection that in all democratic societies the organic tie between citizens' rights and freedoms and their obligations to society and the state is recognized. This concept is entirely consistent with international law--with the pacts relative to political, civic, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms.

MOZh actively and systematically exposes all violations of basic rights and freedoms of citizens in the United States, England, the FRG and other capitalist countries and in Latin America. Such violations are taking place in all areas of social life--economic, sociopolitical and spiritual and in relations among nations (racism, apartheid, segregation). A great deal of attention is paid to problems of international solidarity. We actively participate in campaigns against terrorism and police repression. We provide extensive moral support to our colleagues abroad who fight imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism.

As we assess our past work, we note that MOZh has paid great attention to international solidarity. Support of and aid to the heroic people of Nicaragua in their armed struggle and in peaceful construction, and solidarity with journalists in Latin American countries, support of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola, and help to journalists in South Africa, who are fighting for the national rights of their people, are only part of MOZh solidarity actions.

Equally important are MOZh actions aimed against the persecution of democratic journalist in Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador and other countries with dictatorial regimes. MOZh is significantly contributing to the peaceful settlement of the Middle Eastern conflict, for developing a movement of solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Arab peoples for the liberation of territories occupied by Israel and for restoring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

With a view to upgrading its role and the reputation of democratic journalism, MOZh pays great attention to its participation in solving topical problems in the area of international information. That is why the organization regularly participates in a number of actions promoted by the United Nations and UNESCO

and, in turn, representatives of these organizations are participating in MOZh activities with increased frequency.

The question of the constructive use of mass information media in the interests of peace and confidence among nations was reflected in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In addition to this document, MOZh is also guided by the stipulations of the UNESCO declaration of basic principles related to the contribution of mass information media to strengthening peace and international understanding and the struggle against racism, apartheid and incitement of war. It can be said that, for the first time in international practice, these documents assigned to the journalists the sacred task of contributing to the rapprochement among nations for the sake of peace and progress and erecting a reliable barrier on the path of forces which use information channels for the dissemination of slander and disinformation.

The main purpose of the broad and frequently sharp debate which is taking place today on problems of the role and place of mass information media in the contemporary world and the principles governing the organization of international information exchanges, naturally, is not to formulate some kind of uniform system applicable to all countries and societies with different social systems and different national and cultural traditions. Its purpose is to prove to the world the type of influential, real and essentially material force which this important area of communication among nations has become today. It is a force the use of which requires a responsible approach and fair international control.

Obviously, arbitrariness and the application of "power" methods are inadmissible in this area. As in any other system of international relations, the system of international exchange of information must rest on international law and, specifically, on fundamental legal principles, such as respect for the sovereignty of countries and noninterference in their domestic affairs. However, it is a question above all of something else--of the basic norms of journalistic ethics which must be consistent with the real situation in international relations. It is one thing to defend and disseminate one's ideals, and something entirely different maliciously to distort facts, engage in gross slander and interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. Unfortunately, there are leaders who have neither drawn nor wish to draw the necessary conclusions based on the stipulations of the Final Act, which was signed by the heads of state of their own countries. Increasingly the same old reasons for the need to rearm, the "Soviet threat," the unnecessary nature of detente, etc., are heard in the English, German, French, Japanese and other languages. In this manner, as I already mentioned, actual "psychological warfare" is being promoted. The reactionary forces are trying to delay the process of detente and, at the same time, to draw the attention away from acute social and economic problems in their own countries, problems which have been awaiting a solution for many years.

The problem of the international dissemination of information has another important aspect as well: it is a question of the policy of "information imperialism," which has been actively pursued in recent years by the West toward the developing countries. The information services which these

countries create are experiencing an actual most fierce information pressure on the part of the largest Western news agencies. The latter pour on the populations of these countries an avalanche of information which, even if pertaining to them, has been shaped by the news agencies in their own image. In the developing countries themselves, the imperialist agents have also become energized and one of their main purposes is the "struggle against communism." To this effect, the ideological imperialist services are taking a number of steps to preserve their influence in the information area.

As we know, a broad anti-UNESCO campaign is taking place in the West. More specifically, that organization is being charged with undermining "Western values, freedom of the individual and freedom of the press." That, however, is not the problem. UNESCO activities irritate the owners of information oligarchies in the Western countries, who see in the organization a threat to their frequently irresponsible domination of the world "information market" with impunity. The Western "big press" rejects the principle of responsibility of mass information media and believes that in this respect UNESCO activities are an encroachment on the freedom of the press. As a professional organization, naturally, MOZh also deals with improving the social working and living conditions of workers in the mass information media. Particularly active in this respect is the MOZh Social Commission. As we know, the organization of such activities has been entrusted to the Bulgarian colleagues and the seat of the commission is in Sofia. The MOZh Social Commission deals with problems of the legal status of journalists in different countries, their appointment and dismissal, the length of their working day and paid leave, social security and new technologies. The authoritative recommendations of the Social Commission are contributing to the better solution of such problems in the interests of journalists. Furthermore, two international rest centers for journalists have become widely popular in different journalistic circles: the first, which was built in 1959 on the Black Sea shore, in Varna; the second, which opened in 1965, on the shore of the Hungarian Lake Balaton. About 100,000 journalists from different countries and members of their families spend their leave in these places.

From the very first days of the creation of MOZh Bulgarian journalists became its active participants. They have made a great contribution to the development of this international journalist organization. Therefore, in the year of the 40th MOZh anniversary it is no accident whatsoever that its 10th Congress is taking place in Sofia. The world journalistic public is confident that the Bulgarian colleagues will properly welcome the participants in this journalistic forum and will jointly demonstrate at it their firm aspiration toward peace, friendship, cooperation and reciprocal understanding among nations.

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POLITICS

POLAND

KATOWICE DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETING ON YOUTH EDUCATION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Sep 86 p 2

[Article: The Patriotic-Defense Education of Youth--Deliberations of the Katowice Voivodship Defense Committee]

[Text] The Katowice Voivodship Defense Committee met on 3 September. Taking part in the meeting was Army General Florian Siwicki, a member of the PZPR Central Committee's political bureau.

The members examined the appraisal presented by education officials of patriotic-defense education youth activities implemented through classroom and extracurricular activities. This education is served by such activities as classes in Polish language, history, geography, civics, defense training, summer camps, technical-defense tournaments, etc. Additional rooms of remembrance and national tradition have been established.

The committee appraised the efficiency of the work carried out in this area by teachers; educational units; schools; and social, political, and youth organizations.

The Voivodship Defense Committee thanked and recognized all those who in their professional and social work dedicate so much attention to the issues of patriotic-defense education.

The Voivodship Defense Committee also reviewed information about the state of security, and law and order in the Katowice voivodship.

Taking part in the session were members of the management of the voivodship stages of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD; representatives of the Voivodship's People's Council; and voivodship administration.

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POLITICS

POLAND

RECTORS CONFERENCE EXAMINES FUTURE UNIVERSITY ROLE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 86 p 5

[Article: Universities Today in the Perspective of the 21st Century]

[Text] Torun. It is already a tradition that conferences be held for all university rectors in September. These conferences are dedicated to preparations for the new academic year. The most recent conference was held on 10 September in Torun for rectors, secretaries of PZPR university committees, and representatives of political parties active at universities. Tadeusz Porebski, a member of the political bureau and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the conference. The discussions were led by Minister of Science and Higher Education Benon Miskiewicz.

The 10th PZPR delegated to the universities the unusually important task of preparing a new system of national education which will respond to the needs of the 21st century. This is to begin this academic year.

Is the present university model that concentrates on theoretical questions already outdate? Can this model sufficiently implement the connections between study and practice and create new disciplines upon whose development socio-economic progress depends? These basic questions were pointed out by Professor Jozef Gierowski, rector of Jagiellonian University. The present scheme of "university study" is undergoing a gradual transformation. Universities, especially in the areas of natural and experimental sciences, are conducting research which will have practical technical and technological application. Professor Grzegorz Bialkowski, rector of the University of Warsaw, believes that the maintainence of a proper balance with fundamental research will help development in this direction.

During the conference a lot of attention also was paid to didactic and educational questions. Secretaries of university PZPR committees stressed the on-going stabilization of the political situation in universities. However, they emphasized that too often this is connected with the disappearance of social activity by academicians and students. In connection with this, it was proposed that party organizations in universities join in creating an atmosphere favorable to the active dissemination of socialist principles and values.

During the conference, issues connected with teacher training, preparation of the university staff review planned for autumn, and the preparation of plans for university development until the year 2000, were also discussed.

It was stated during the conference that the new academic year will be the time to take definite actions resulting from the accepted development programs for the country, national education, and science. The new academic year should bring with it the solution to many tasks of university modernization.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PUBLIC OPINION POLL CLAIMS SUPPORT FOR "JOB CERTIFICATION"

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jan Markusz: New Initiatives in Public Opinion]

[Text] (Own information) A lot of social discussion has been brought about by the implementation by the 10th PZPR Congress to arrange the economy through a general, well-prepared, and efficiently carried out review of the organizational structure and job certification.

This topic is being discussed by various groups of academics and practitioners; in workplaces and institutions; in party, union, and self-government organizations; and even in homes. Different opinions are being expressed on this topic.

During the first 10 days of July, 1986 the Public Opinion Research Center conducted an opinion poll on the issue with 998 individuals. The majority of those polled (60-85 percent) perceived the need for job certification in their workplace. 52.1 percent of the respondents also felt that addition to the need for job certification, there should be efforts to develop a policy in which one's salary does not depend on the position held, but rather on the work done.

The research confirmed the large degree of agreement of views on the need to closely tie salary with the work done. This also is true concerning the need to check how jobs are organized and if this allows sufficient efficiency.

However, opinions are most divergent on the implementation of employment restructuring. Nearly every fifth respondent stated emphatically that no changes in managerial positions are needed and that it is not necessary to switch workers from administrative to production positions. However, 20 percent of the respondents are in favor of these measures.

There were also opinions expressing concern that certification will be carried out properly and with adequate effort on all organizational levels and for all jobs. As many as 67.5 percent of those interviewed were not concerned about the implementation of job certification on lower level jobs. However, 34.4 percent of the respondents questioned the effectiveness of job certification of managerial positions in businesses and 32.2 percent questioned the

effectiveness of job certification of administrative positions in the field. The respondents were even more sceptical (23.3) percent when referring to job certification in central administration.

The Public Opinion Research Center conducted another public opinion poll simultaneously, and polled the same individuals about partner brigades and economic teams. The results showed that a majority (more than 61 percent) of those responding were in favor of expanding the labor organization system that is based on voluntary grouping into partner brigades. Only 10 percent felt that it was not worth introducing this system. Nearly 30 percent of the respondents had not formed an opinion on this subject, because they were not familiar with the system. Those in favor of the brigade system stressed its positive aspects: the guarantee of good work for good money, the improvement in the atmosphere in the collective self-discipline, and better organization of work.

Referring to the economic teams, the pros and cons were equally stressed by the respondents. The majority of those interviewed (51.6 percent) saw economic teams as a chance to attain additional earnings; 43.2 percent treated them like the best means of connecting efficient work with just pay. Among the negative occurrences connected with the functioning of the economic teams were the privileged positions of workers having personal connections in the business, and the disorganization of work.

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POLITICS

POLAND

MAJOR YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS SURVEYED, REVIEWED

Warsaw ITD in Polish No 39, 28 Sep 86 pp 6, 7

[Text] What is the way the academic environment receives the ZSP message? How do the students evaluate the ZSP? According to the students, what should be changed? Answers to these and similar questions are sought by the OBS RN ZSP (Osrodek Badan Spolecznych Rady Naczelnej Zrzeszenia Studentow Polskich--Polish Students Association Chief Council Social Research Center). The first comprehensive statistical research activities titled "ZSP in the opinion of academic youth" had taken place in May 1983, i.e. 6 months after the foundation of ZSP in November 1982. At that time, the organization, about 25,000 strong, was in statu nascendi, and the source of various controversies in academic circles. What has changed since? What is today the state of these circles' perception of the ZSP? In resuming in May 1986 the environment research, comparable to that of 3 years ago, the OBS ZSP aimed at finding answers to the questions as above.

The research extended to 1,120 undergraduates. Lots were drawn in order to form a group to represent all students regarding the particular disciplines, the sex, the year of studies, the organizations they belonged to, and other, numerous parameters. Hence, the findings can be considered adequate for today's state of affairs (without however including students of academic schools subordinate to the MON (Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej--Ministry of National Defense) or to the MSW (Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych--Ministry of Interior). When stating the findings, the figures in parentheses have their origin in the 1983 analysis, and allow one to investigate the changes having occurred in particular groups.

There are at present four socio-political student organizations: ZSP (socio-professional environment organization), ZSMP (Związek Socjalistycznej Młodzieży Polskiej--Polish Socialist Youth Union), (all-Polish ideological-educational youth organization), ZMW (Związek Młodzieży Wiejskiej--Rural Youth Union), (ideological-educational rural youth organization), and ZHP (Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego--Polish Scout Union), (ideological--educational organization with instructors' circles active at academic schools).

There are other organizations, e.g. the AZS (Akademicki Związek Sportowy--Students Athletic Association) active at academic schools, their nature however is quite different from that of the above four.

As for their strength, the ZSP is leading with 16 percent (7.6 percent) of students. ZMW and ZSMP account for 2.7 percent each (1.2 and 1.0 percent respectively) of students. Hence, the ZSP accounts for three fourths of students-organization members. This is somewhat below the actual ZSP strength for a proportion of ZSMP and ZMW members belong to the ZSP as well.

Over 2 years, the ZSP membership doubled, however the strength of the remaining organizations increased as well--it almost trebled in the case of ZSMP. This is most probably due to the fact that the youth's direct contacts with both ZSMP and ZMW take place much earlier, at senior high schools. The ZSP is lacking such contacts.

There is the favorable phenomenon of overall increase in social activities as expressed by the growing membership figures--the proportion of organized youth among students had increased from 9.8 to 21.5 percent.

On the other hand, there is the adverse phenomenon of difference between membership figures as measured by the number of signed applications for membership, and by the relevant figures as disclosed by research polls. An estimated one-fourth of ZSP members fail to identify with the organization, thus "concealing" their membership. This may be caused by several factors. The most likely one: signing the application for membership for immediate advantages, e.g. going to an international labor camp, for youth organization membership is required by the socialist countries' partner organizations as a condition of admission to such camps.

The ZSP membership "geography" is not uniform either. Proportionately, the majority of ZSP members are coming from small and medium size academic schools, and fewer students are displaying interest in the organization activities at major schools in Warsaw, Krakow, Gdansk, or Katowice.

The students polled this year were posed the question: "Do you intend to join one of the organizations?" It was found that 9.2 percent intended to join the ZSP, 1.7 percent--the ZMW, and 2.1 percent--the ZSMP.

About 32 percent of students are ZSP members or intend to join that organization. As they account for nearly one-third of those polled, this is an optimistic finding. However, a proportion of these students say that they are joining the ZSP because there are no other possibilities. It has also been found that even should hypothetical pluralism be introduced, 18 percent (17 percent) of students would have chosen the ZSP.

The research also tried to find an answer to the question what were the reasons behind not joining the ZSP. It is shown by the research that over the 3 years, the relevant motives had undergone quite a few changes. There were significantly fewer political reasons (failure to accept the program, linked with the continuation of the SZSP [Socjalistyczny Związek Studentów Polskich--Polish Socialist Students Association] etc.), and ever more students stated that they had little time, and what time they had they preferred to make use of to improve their financial situation. However, quite a few reasons stated must remain unclassifiable.

The ZSP does not confine its activities to its members alone. When entering a ZSP club, nobody is asked whether he or she is a member of the organization. Such question is posed rather seldom when leaving for an excursion or a camp. How is the ZSP viewed through the prism of the activities it organizes? Does the ZSP play its declared role of an organization active for the sake of all students?

In the last academic year, 25.4 percent of students took part in activities at ZSP clubs (1983--14.3 percent), 12.2 percent (7.8 percent) at touring camps and excursions, 7.2 percent (3.1 percent) at rest, training or language study camps, and 5.5 percent (4.0 percent) at seminars or scientific conferences. As shown by the above figures, the scope of various activities of the ZSP among students has doubled or almost so.

In organizing leisure, the ZSP is at present the incontestable leader at our academic schools. As many as 50.3 percent of students have taken part in the relevant ZSP activities. To compare: 21.8 percent took part in student self-government activities, 7.5 percent in ZMW, and 7.4 percent in ZSMP-organized ones. Nearly 17 percent of students did not know who was the organizer of the activities in which they had taken part. The above figures prove that the ZSP stands the relatively best chances of initiating and maintaining contacts with the students. Furthermore, the ZSP's is the leading contribution to students' "extracurricular" life. The question remains: does the ZSP use its opportunities in the most suitable way? Does it reach the students as much as it could?

There are ZSP agencies at nearly all academic schools in Poland (except for certain art schools). They extend to three-fourths of the schools' particular departments. Their existence does not mean however that all students are aware of their presence. For only an organization perceived by its entire environment can consider itself alive. Department agencies are perceived by just 57.8 (55.2) percent of the students polled as against all-school agencies--by 83.1 (71.5) percent. While there was some progress made since 1983, the above figures do not mirror the actual ZSP influence. This means that all-school and department level activists are not expansive enough.

It is essential for all organizations to initiate contacts with all students through the intermediary of their members and activists. The potential contacts can be seen in the answers to the question whether the student polled knows personally a ZSP member or activist. The answers were as follows: I know a ZSP member--48.6 (42.0) percent, a department agency member--22.0 (18.9) percent, an all-school authority member--18.5 (16.4) percent. Thus, there has been a clear increase since 1983, however not proportional to the actual augmentation of membership figures. The reason seems to be similar to that concerning the awareness of the presence of ZSP agencies at department and school levels, i.e. the members and activists are passive, and not expansive enough.

It is characteristic that the students polled were quite moderate in their answers: the "no opinion" ones accounted for 57 percent.

The highest evaluation was given to the ZSP cultural activities among students. It amounted to 29 (14.6) percent of very high and high opinions. Runner up: touring activities--27.8 (16.5) percent of very high and high opinions. As compared with 1983, the proportion of very high and high opinions doubled or almost so. Out of eight fields of activity (in addition to the above two, there were also the representation and defense of students' interests before school authorities, the representation and defense of students' interests before state authorities, the presentation of general social postulates and the efforts to see them implemented, evaluation on behalf of students of the authorities' political and economic decisions, care of the students' social welfare, the organization of students' scientific activities), there were none failing to show an increased proportion of high and very high opinions concerning ZSP activities.

This does not mean that there were favorable opinions only. It is significant that with regard to all socio-political organizations as well as to students' self-government, the lowest were the opinions concerning the following spheres of activity: representation and defense of students' interests before state authorities, presentation of general social postulates and the efforts to see them implemented, and stating on behalf of the students their opinion on the authorities' political and economic decisions. This means that the students' essential needs and aspirations remained unsatisfied. Moreover, all the three spheres are, no doubt, the political fields of the organization activities. Hence, the students are aware, and to a much higher degree than 3 years ago, of the need for political representation of their interests and, at the same time, they state that the relevant activities of all youth agencies at academic schools were inadequate.

"In its current program-organization shape, is the ZSP in a position to be accepted by the majority of students?". This question comes to mind under the influence of findings as above. As many as one-third of the students polled were unable to answer it. On the other hand, the number of students whose answers were affirmative was up by 2.3 percent on 1983 figures. However, one-half of the students polled continued giving a negative answer.

To undertake a more thorough study of this problem, the question is posed concerning the drift of changes, if any, to be introduced by the ZSP in order to see the organization accepted by the majority of students. Here as well, there were significant shifts away from 1983 answers. First of all, answers in the sense of "change everything, the entire program" were most infrequent (1983--12.1 percent) as well as in the sense of "wind up, yield to other organizations, ZSP is past salvation" (1983--8.9 percent). This year, answers of this kind accounted for tenths of 1 percent. There has also been a higher degree of parceling of solutions proposed. Among principal ones: "give more time to students' affairs"--5.5 percent, "ZSP should be autonomous"--3 percent, "Show more initiative, try to attract further interest in the program"--2.7 percent. Thus, the ZSP was feeling at home in the students' awareness, and the problem under discussion shifted from "should it exist" to "what should it be like".

This year, the OBS ZSP asked the students polled what spheres of academic life were by them considered most essential, which were to be taken care of first by the organizations active at academic schools. It would appear that the representation and defense of students' interests before state and school authorities were considered the most important sphere: 63.8 percent. Other fields: Contracts [sic] with other countries' youth organizations--63 percent, organizing students' cultural life and running student clubs--62.8 percent, participation in the awarding of scholarships and of financial aid--62 percent, surveillance of social bases--53.3 percent, participation in managing the school--50 percent.

The first two of the above items are of interest: the first one owing to the organization's scanty activities, as already felt and mentioned, in satisfying this group of needs. The second item shows that the students like to travel abroad, and were perfectly aware of the role played in such travel by the contacts between particular countries' youth organizations. Also on the increase: the role played in the students' awareness by the ZSP as leisure organizer. This may best be seen from the changes in the opinion: "whom should student clubs and circles be subordinated to". Out of the five answers suggested (to act within the framework of student organization, to set up autonomous federations, to be subordinated to the school authorities, other answers and several proposals), the last two points combined accounted for not more than 10 percent of the students polled. The increase is perceptible however in the need for subordinating the clubs and circles to the student organization at the expense of the setting up of autonomous federations or of being subordinated to school authorities. The changes in this field are shown below (in parentheses, the findings of the 1983 poll).

These changes constitute a continuous, steady process, reminding one of the ever-expanding role played by the ZSP student organization.

To develop sound activities of the students' organization and self-government, the cooperation by department and school authorities is indispensable. Unfortunately, uniform friendly relations between all rector's and dean's authorities and students are not the general rule. This can be seen from the students' own observations. Quite often, the authorities' declared attitude fails to find echoes in the feelings of those primarily interested: the students. Furthermore, as a rule (except for the authorities-students' self-government relations, where the contrary is true), the department authorities are supplying the organized forms of the students' life with aid, support and protection to a lesser (by 2 to 6 percent) degree than in 1983. In the opinion of the students polled, the school authorities' support is chiefly lent ZSP activities--38.6 percent, then ZSMP--27.5 percent, students' self-government--14 percent, and ZMW activities--12 percent. According to 6.5 percent of students' answers, the school authorities do not lend any organized activities support.

An unfortunately frequent phenomenon: the school authorities, and the department authorities in particular are favoring certain forms of activity or certain organizations at the expense of others. This results in unnecessary tensions and, sometimes, antagonistic situations.

In conclusion, the research carried out in the years 1983 and 1986 enables one to state, in general, that: first of all, there is a conspicuous, systematic increase in the students' interest in organized forms of activity. Such increase is caused by the emergence of new age groups of students, not familiar with the academic experience of the years 1980-1982. Negating the ZSP's reason of being gave way to discussions on the shape of the ZSP and of students' organizations at particular academic schools. The research failed to confirm certain common opinions to the effect that the students are apolitical and uniform in their unfriendly attitude towards official agencies. The findings disclose a far-reaching disparity between the students' declared opinions and attitudes and the actual ones. Besides, the students' unity should not be referred to. For its feature, the group has far-reaching differentiation of beliefs, opinions and evaluations. In certain cases, one may even refer to polarization.

We have been able to present just a few important findings of this year's research. The OBS ZSP is likely to require some more time to prepare a comprehensive report.

	I s h o u l d		
	I	I	I
	I be active	I set	I be sub-
Student clubs	I within the	I autonomous	I ordained
	I framework of	I federations	I to
	I the student	I	I school
	I organization	I	I authorities
	I	I	I
Scientific	28 (17)	38 (41)	21 (25)
Cultural	44 (37)	48 (44)	4 (5)
Touring	43 (34)	41 (44)	3 (6)
Athletic	39 (29)	43 (46)	5 (8)

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POLITICS

POLAND

WOMEN'S WORK SAFETY, PROPOSED LABOR CODE CHANGES VIEWED

Warsaw OCHRONA PRACY in Polish No 4, Apr 86, pp 6-9

[Article by Barbara Blachowska]

[Text] The state of work safety and hygiene is related to the condition of the whole economy. It is necessary, however, to greatly appreciate the legal solutions, especially the proposed changes in the labor code, which have been recommended for several years now.

The author, a supreme court judge and member of the commission on labor code matters normalization and appointed by the prime minister is presenting her personal views and thoughts concerning the changes regarding women's work safety.

Proposals for labor code changes must take into consideration the goals which they are to serve, on the other hand, they must also take into consideration the currently existing conditions in our nation which do not as yet allow for the accomplishment of all, even the most basic proposals concerning the matter. In the author's opinion, the proposals presented can be fulfilled in the course of work on the amendments which is being carried out this year.

They take into consideration the scope of changes established by the prime minister's resolution number 16 of 20 July 1985, appointing a commission for labor code amendment matters. The proposals include plans for labor code changes which in part concern all workers, in that women are especially interested in the proposed solutions, as well as the fact that it concerns labor code laws which are exclusively concerned with women's work safety.

Cottage Industry

One of the conditions for fulfillment of socioeconomic goals before us in the next few years is the mobilization of human reserves, including in the work force all those whose health allows them to work. Therefore, much attention is focused on the development of all types of work, including employment in the cottage industry (commonly known as cottage work). Above all, women are interested in the type of work which allows them to reconcile their professional obligations with their family obligations. Despite the unquestionable benefits which this type of work brings, both to women as well

as to employers, lately we have observed a declining interest in cottage work. The reasons are varied and very complex. One of them being the unquestionable difference in the legal situation of those doing cottage work and worse, their legal status in comparison with full-time workers. The laws in effect are such that the legal situation of cottage workers is dependent, among other things, upon whether they are employed in cooperative, state enterprises, Polonia firms, or even in other non-socialized firms. Only in cooperatives is the legal status of cottage workers and cooperative members no different fundamentally than the legal status of the workers, or members of the particular cooperative.

On the other hand, in all other cases the cottage worker has worse legal status than the worker. The differences which appear in many fields are not always justified in employment specifics based on the cottage work agreement, for example:

-- In a 3 October 1983 document, the Department of Social Insurance of the MPPiSS [Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Service Affairs] assumed the view that cottage workers employed by foreign firms (Polonia firms) are not entitled to social insurance;

-- Protection against termination of the agreement for cottage work is not so far advanced as to protect workers against termination of employment. This does not promote employment security and stability in the cottage industry.

It appears that the situation has matured to the point where almost all cottage workers should be on an equal footing, independent of whom they are employed by, and should be accorded, as has been done in the cooperatives the rights which the workers are enjoying (of course, together with protecting the essential specific features resulting from the particular job). It would be most proper to include the agreement concerning cottage work within the scope of the labor code and treating it as a specific type of employment agreement. In this manner, a distinct legal situation would be established and legal barriers, which stand in the way of the development of this type of work, would be eliminated.

Part-Time Work

Many women would eagerly undertake work if it were possible to work part-time. Up until now, appeals to increase part-time employment have yielded poor results. Only commercial firms and the communications industry are benefiting from part-time work. Women with high and specialized qualifications, even though they may be qualifications which are in great demand experience great difficulties in obtaining part-time work. Why is this so? In my opinion, it is also because the labor code does not regulate problems concerning part-time employment. The labor code laws, specifically as they relate to work, only apply to full-time workers. So it is not surprising that every so often problems arise as to how to deal with the various rights of workers who are employed one-half or two-thirds of the time. The supreme court clarified many of these doubts (for example, with regard to the rights and extent of vacation leave for these workers) but this cannot replace the clear and obvious legal

normalization! Especially since correct interpretation of the laws results in highly disadvantageous interpretations for part-time employees (for example, with regard to the law governing overtime pay).

In my opinion, this completely justifies the introduction into the labor code of legal regulations governing employment of part-time workers already taking place during current amendment work. It appears that the imposition of a specific obligation on factories to organize such work is also warranted.

Flexible Work Schedule.

Some women would work full-time if a more flexible work schedule were available, and if there was potential for implementing an individual work schedule. A more flexible normalization of legal problems with the work schedule would also be more responsive to the economic reform principles. Clearly, it would also be necessary to implement more widespread use of individual work schedules, mainly with regard to workers who find themselves in a particularly difficult family situation. In my opinion, this warrants the introduction into the labor code of a law concerning a single mother who is bringing up a child up to the age of 15, or one with special problems, whereby after listening to the opinion of the factory union organization, the factory manager could make exceptions to the obligatory work schedule, and establish an individual work schedule for such an employee. The proposal to implement an individual work schedule for a single mother of at least three children up to the age of 15 would be binding for the factory supervisor subsequent to a positive assessment by the factory union organization, unless his agreement could not be reconciled with the serious considerations affecting the factory.

Work Banned to Women

Women's work safety is aimed at eliminating their involvement in work which is excessively strenuous and harmful to their health. Article 176 of the labor code has banned the employment of women in work which is especially difficult and harmful to their health. A list of these jobs is being established by the Council of Ministers decree. In accordance with this decision, employers should define by means of a regulation the type of work prohibited to their female employees. It appears that this strict and centralized manner of establishing a detailed statement of work prohibited to women does not protect satisfactorily the interests of the employer nor the health of the women. Work conditions in various factories are different; in some work in the same type of job cannot be considered strenuous, while in others it is not the position but the individual job. In addition, the centrally established listing of jobs banned to women is very difficult to change. The best example being the fact that the Council of Ministers decree of 28 February 1951 was in effect for 28 years and was only replaced by another decree in 1979.

The law in effect urgently requires change. In my opinion, the decentralization of the system of establishing a list of work banned to women is an absolute necessity, as is permitting the work place the essential

freedom to establish a list which takes into consideration the characteristic and specific work conditions.

This could be achieved by including women's work safety problems into the collective work agreement. In addition to making a list of work banned to women it should also specify certain general legal requirements subsequent to whose fulfillment, the place of employment, dependent upon its own work conditions, could recognize that the type of work specified in the list does not belong in the category of excessively difficult work. Even if it is not included on the list in this particular factory, it may be considered strenuous work. These problems should be worked out on a similar basis on those factories not covered by collective work agreements. For example, a list of work banned to the women employed in these factories could be determined by a branch minister in coordination with the minister of health, and subsequent to coordination with the appropriate national union organization.

In addition, it would be necessary to reflect upon requiring those factories employing over 100 women to provide day-care centers, and also require all factories to participate in the establishment of inter-factory day-care centers or centers built by the administrative officials. It is generally well-known, however, that this is an unprofitable concept. Lacking greater assistance from the factories and cooperatives as well as the non-socialized factories, it will be impossible to develop this idea.

Who Can Work Nights?

The problem of night work by women elicits animated discussion.

The labor code stipulates:

- A complete ban on night work by pregnant women;
- A relative ban in cases of women taking care of children up to the age of 1 year, and these women can be employed at night only with their explicit consent.

Such a solution does not satisfy the public. Proposals are being put forth more frequently for implementation of a nationwide ban on women working nights. The very essence of the matter does not appear open to discussion. The problem, however, arises as to whether we can currently afford to implement such a ban, considering the ongoing crisis situation. If the economic situation were to allow for the fulfillment of the proposal, then a general ban in employing women for night work in industry and commerce would be introduced into the labor code, with the expectation of inevitable deviation from this ban (for example, women employed in management positions, or responsible technical jobs, as well as those on duty in stores open at night, etc.). It does not appear possible to ban women from working at night in certain areas (for example, health care, cultural institutions, sports matches, etc.), since these are areas where women can work nights.

Were the existing crisis situation not to allow for such significant expansion of the ban on women working at night, then it would be necessary to consider, with the upcoming code normalization, whether or not it would not be possible to take a step forward in the direction of satisfying the most important social needs. The most difficult, however, is night work by women who are taking care of small children or children with special needs, as well as for women employed for many years in industry and commerce and nearing retirement age.

We could also consider expanding the relative ban on employing women at night (or this type of work would only be permissible with the consent of the women involved) raising the limit on the age of the child, as well as including two other groups of women in the relative ban on night work. It would then be possible to accept the fact that as long as those affected do not agree, then the following cannot be employed at night:

- a) Women taking care of children even one child up to the age of four;
- b) Women taking care of children even just one with special problems and of preschool age;
- c) Women employed in industry and commerce who have 5 years left until retirement age, and if upon reaching this age they are eligible for retirement benefits.

The laws mentioned in points a and b should also apply to the father of the child if he is the sole guardian.

Pregnant Women

The labor code foresees various forms of protection for pregnant women. The job of this employee is protected zealously, not only can she not work at night but also no overtime work, and she cannot be transferred to a place of work other than her permanent job without her consent. In addition, the factory is obligated to transfer a pregnant woman to another job if she is doing work banned to pregnant women, and this includes the determination by her physician that because of her pregnancy, she cannot continue in her present job.

Despite the existence of this type of legal protections, specialists, doctors in particular, have determined that too many pregnancy-related complications exist, as well as premature births, and an infant mortality rate in our country which is still too high. They are looking for the causes in the work conditions and lives of the women, in the difficulty in getting to work, and in the constant stress faced.

At the scientific session, organized in 1983 by the main administration of the women's department of the LKP, a professor at the Pediatrics Institute set forth extensive data illustrating these disadvantageous phenomena based on women employed in light industry and commerce in Lodz. For consideration, she presented the proposal on whether it would not be advisable to give high-risk

pregnant women the right to take leave for the entire term of their pregnancy? This would be justified on the basis of problems and costs associated with organizing safe work environment branches and because these women do indeed use the long-term medical leave and take up job vacancies and hospital beds. One form of protection for pregnant women are jobs and branches which constitute a safe working environment. The labor code, however, does not contain any regulations which would obligate the employer to provide jobs for pregnant women in a safe working environment branch. It is widely known that the majority of these branches have been established in light industry firms, but even they are facing various hardships, and during the period of self-financing of independent enterprises there is a tendency to eliminate the safe work environment branches since they do not bring in revenues. These tendencies should be opposed decisively, since the health of pregnant women, safe delivery, and the proper development of newborns is one of the most valued resources.

One of the methods for countering these harmful phenomena would be to include in the eighth section of the labor code, laws regulating the basic problems facing the safe work environment branches, one example being the supplementary protocol number 35 of 10 August 1981 of the light industry collective agreement. Article 19 of this protocol states that: "Every place of employment has an obligation to guarantee pregnant women the appropriate work conditions by providing a safe work environment. Factories employing at least 1,000 women must set up a safe work environment for pregnant women, or participate in organizing interfactory safe working environment branches. In the safe work environment branches and jobs it is necessary to ensure, to the degree possible, a one-shift system."

In addition, the labor code should include a provision that both branches and jobs under the safe work environment system should be organized in a manner so as to eliminate the dangers associated with noise, dust, or vibration. As practice has demonstrated, in some places of employment the safe jobs have been isolated from the halls where there is much noise, dust or vibration, and where production is proceeding normally. What about the fact that pregnant women in safe jobs do other lighter work but they are still working under harmful and inadvisable conditions.

Branches or jobs considered as safe represent one of the forms of protection of pregnant women. There arises, however, a problem which is difficult to resolve, and that is what to do when the factory does not have any safe work environment branches and cannot guarantee other work which the pregnant woman could do?

The labor code does not foresee any compromise solutions in this area. Is this right? One could, for example, consider decreasing work norms, even shorten the obligatory time a pregnant woman must work. The code should also adopt the principle of employing pregnant women exclusively for one shift and for two only with the woman's consent. The code should continue to maintain an absolute ban on night work and overtime by pregnant women, as well as a relative ban on delegating pregnant women to other jobs without the woman's explicit consent.

Under Specific Protection

It appears that at the current level, a far-reaching change in regulations protecting the job security of women who are pregnant and also while they are out on maternity leave (as well as parenting leave) will not be possible, and this includes those regulations concerning maternity and maternity-related leave.

It is worthwhile to mention the issue of unequal legal treatment of women employed on the basis of other criteria, other than those covered by maternity leave protection. Members of agricultural production cooperatives, and wives of such members of such cooperatives, women farmers, or wives of farmers, female agents employed at the Prasa-Ksiazka-Rudch cooperative have already obtained the same maternity benefits as the female workers. On the other hand, women employed as agents in other enterprises and those employed on the basis of work agreements, contract agreements, and other agreements of a permanent and long-term nature do not possess these rights.

It appears that it would be possible currently in the course of the present legal normalization concerning equality, for example, to add to section 8 a regulation which ascertains that the rights anticipated in this case also benefit women employed under criteria other than work conditions, if this employment were long-term or lasting at least 6 months, including an agency agreement where the agent is not the employer.

Leave

The labor code should include regulations governing parenting leave. Currently, it is regulations outside the labor code which regulate this, and they are contained in the Council of Ministers decree of 17 August 1981, and concerning the matter of parenting leave. The normalization of the entire issue concerning parenting leave, outside the labor code, is causing a series of interpretational difficulties (for example, the application of labor code article 38 with a special declaration, and use of article 177 when the father also takes advantage of parenting leave, etc.), and furthermore the cohesion and clarity of the law does not favor this. In addition, this normalization creates uncertainty as to the future fate of the institutions of parenting leave and benefits.

I believe that there should be no opposition for the institutions of parenting leave and benefits since they already represent permanent elements of our reality, and essential because of the impossibility of finding another solution to the problem of caring for small children under our circumstances. Much like other social achievements noted permanently in the labor code, they remain in harmony with the basic goal of economic reform such as the greater satisfaction of workers needs and bringing up a physically fit and moral youth.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

BILIC REVIEWS CROATIAN-SERBIAN, OTHER CONTROVERSIES

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 86 pp 13-16

[Interview with Jure Bilic by Jelena Lovric: "Where Is This Country Headed"; date and place not given]

[Text] DANAS: What we usually refer to as our problematical situation has been significantly marked by misunderstandings, disagreements, and squabbles on a smaller or larger scale, often even at the level between republics. What might be said about this?

Bilic: I do not wish to make difficulties for my party and country, for the moment I do not wish to say anything more than I have said while I was in the leadership; I am not going to deliver lectures to anyone, however much the facts might be distorted, nor indeed however much individuals might make use of lies, untruths; I do not mean to be taken in by these tricksters. Even within our movement, which is not to mention those outside it, there are many who have been using precisely those methods, and some of them are supported even by individuals in bodies of leadership. For example, we in Croatia have been accused in certain newspapers of having been inhumane in settling accounts with individuals. I wonder what kind of accounts were settled just in advance of the 12th LCY Congress when the election of a comrade to be chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was prevented. They were behind closed doors, no one knows anything, but we know what the upshot was. This is not an isolated example. There are those who had heart attacks. And some of us are accused of being to blame for the heart attacks of those we talked to about the 10th Meeting of the Croatian LC Central Committee. It is nonsensical to carry on such discussions, nor is there much point in what I am saying now. I only want to take note of the kind of absurdities we bring upon ourselves.

Or on the other hand they criticize us for being soft on the nationalists, saying that we have not dealt with them consistently and definitively. We in Croatia sent some of the "mass movement people" to jail, we expelled more than 1,100 from the party, including 35 holders of the 1941 Partizan Commemorative Medal, more than 300 participants in the National Liberation Struggle, and even a dozen retired generals; and we are the only ones to have written a book-length report on the inroads of nationalism into the League of Communists of Croatia. But those who are to blame for certain similar events in Slovenia

and in certain other communities as well are sitting in the party even today. When I ask why, they reply: Because they have them under control, so that they will be accountable for what they do and say. Isn't that hypocrisy and greater moral torture than a political showdown in which they are dealt with humanely and democratically?

DANAS: The public scene has in recent years been dominated by so-called "incidents." Are they truly incidental, and therefore perhaps also unimportant, or is there a certain pattern and even a certain message in their occurrence?

Bilic: I think that it began with "Pigeon Pit." Neither the leadership bodies of the republics and provinces, nor the party rank and file, nor even the people in the theater have agreed even to this very day on that play and about the production of it in the theater. On the bones of innocent people killed during the war a political showdown occurred concerning what is referred to as the freedom of creativity, democracy, and dialogue, and then indeed over ethnic relations; charges were made; a sense of guilt was provocatively evoked. Then came Draskovic's "Noz" [The Knife], and Djuretic's book, and certain other literary and historical works, various accusations in various newspapers and public lectures in probably all of our centers from Ljubljana and Zagreb to Skoplje. The culmination was the Congress of Yugoslav Writers at which the triumphant shout was heard: Democracy has triumphed. Now the comrades on the Serbian Central Committee have been talking at the last meeting of the Commission for Ideological Work and Information about the kind of democracy referred to, is this socialist democracy or is it a shield for anti-Communism, nationalism, and chauvinism? And here even in your newspaper DANAS one writer, quoting some foreigner, said that he had abandoned the Communists because they are a band of killers. There have been things like this over the entire area of creativity, things which might even be marginal, lesser things than the constructive things which have been happening, but it is they which determine the climate. They are used for fierce mutual settlement of accounts between individual creators, and many of them are also settling accounts with this party and this revolution; many serve only the purpose of making it possible for someone else to use them unscrupulously in settling accounts within the League of Communists. When in several meetings of the Yugoslav Central Committee and its Presidium and indeed in the republic bodies of leadership we spoke about this and even adopted good resolutions, nothing changed, things merely went from bad to worse, and now it has all culminated in articles in certain literary newspapers which have again issued charges against Tito; why did that man from Zagorje bring about an uprising in Serbia, he is to blame for the victims at Kragujevac, why didn't he make an uprising in his native Zagorje, so that they might have done the suffering, all the way to accusing the entire Croatian people of genocide against the Serbs. But such nonsensical and politically harmful anathemas are very dangerous. Just as we cannot accept charges of hegemonism and unitarism against the Serbian Communists and the Serbian people, of what is called complacency, egoism, and separatism against the Slovenes, and of this or that against these or those, so also the Croatian Communists are not willing to accept any anathema. After all, they have nothing to be ashamed of either all the way from 1941 to 1986. The Croatian Communists and the immense majority of the Croatian people have imposed a heavy penalty for the genocide against the Serbian and other nationalities

from those who committed it, and there is no reason to believe that they will not act the same in the future as well.

DANAS: Is there perhaps some red thread which connects all those "incidents"?

Bilic: Only superficially, an enumeration in telegraphese of everything that has happened in recent years will show that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has to a large extent lost the power of objective judgment and synthesis of what has been happening in society, that it no longer knows how to separate the grain from the cockle, and that it lacks determination in practical action. In the leadership bodies of the League of Communists as well as in its rank and file there are those who think that this flood tide of criticism and casting of doubt on everything and everyone are an expression of democratic strength, freedom, and power and that we can oppose all of that on the public scene. I would not be far from thinking the same if the leadership and the League of Communists as a whole, along with all progressive and patriotic forces knew how to discriminate what takes the country forward from what represents destruction. But freedom also means an obligation, responsibility, and indeed even defense of the interest of one's country. I am not worried about what is referred to as our pitiable opposition, but I am worried by the situation in the bodies of leadership and in the League of Communists as a whole. After all, there may be those among us who are suspicious of entire nationalities and of their bodies of leadership, who are ferreting about in the history of the nationalities that live in this Yugoslavia, from the first written trace up to the present time, so that they might gather arguments for certain of their petty calculations of the present moment and ugly charges, who are prepared to support even the black Devil if this will help them in settling certain accounts. A stymied frame of mind is thus created: How will we be able to live together when everything involves conflict, when there is so much bad blood between us? In such a situation who can resolve even the most ordinary problems, how is self-management to be developed, how are inter-ethnic relations to be regulated when there is a rising tide of mutual distrust, suspicion, and accusations? But it should be said that all of this that is happening to us does not break out everywhere with the same intensity. Certain of our capitals, and especially certain social structures carry a heavier burden of this, while for the moment the working class is maintaining what I would call a steady heroic stance. Neither it nor a majority of the intellectual forces which favor socialism are sufficiently in evidence on the political scene, and so they do not offer opposition to those nationalistic and other ravings, but neither are they opposed by the League of Communists as a whole. On the contrary, some of its members have been deeply involved in all of that.

DANAS: In any discussion of "incidents," it is not possible to avoid the White Paper. The positions concerning it have also remained "unreconciled" to this very day.

Bilic: The White Paper was adopted by the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee as an informative report, and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, which accepted it as a survey of the state of the facts, concluded that all should draw up something similar. And then charges were made against

it, not by the opposition, but first of all by certain leaders in certain city and central committees, to the effect that it was a denunciation and a provocation, and only then was it attacked by the oppositionist forces as well, who referred to it as dogmatism, pogromism, Stalinism. I think we were correct in our reproach that the White Paper was prepared without the republics, that is, without their bodies of leadership. Perhaps there was something that was politically shocking in the manner of presentation. In this kind of situation, when even in the bodies of leadership of certain other republics there was reserve and indeed even criticism--even the Croatian leadership no longer had the courage to stand behind that paper or at least to explain its intentions, to blunt the condemnation. A conference was even held where there was interesting and worthwhile discussion and critical observations, but also some signs of rigidity: a hard line was taken toward a certain segment of the intelligentsia which is more liberal in its sentiments and is not inclined to see drastic political consequences in everything that happens. Among them were even communist intellectuals who had made common cause with certain ethical and humane positions taken by their colleagues, and there were also political repercussions from this.

Had things been analyzed with more subtlety and if the action had been directed only against that extreme right-wing current which is probably incorrigible, the conference probably would not have been perceived by the public with such dissatisfaction. As it happened, there was a conflict between our comrades who are intellectuals, who represent a broader political, cultural, and esthetic diversity in their view of social events, and those of our comrades who in essence, in the context of political ideology, have the same positions on the most essential things, on what we mean when we say revolution, but they look somewhat differently on events in culture and creativity. But the extreme right stood apart, exulting, concealed behind the dissatisfaction of our comrades who cannot accept the one-sided and simple critical evaluation of events and people, that is, who could not accept that kind of name-calling.

Because of that kind of reception of the White Paper in Yugoslavia some people here wanted to pull out, and they seem to be predisposed to the bourgeois liberalistic current, which became aggressive and began to accuse the comrades who had good intentions, but who had made a mistake in tactics. Not only did personal relations become more strained, but there was even a differentiation within the leadership of the LC, and this carried over to the young people, and that had drastic consequences for several of them. I told the comrades that when we were young we inclined toward leftism, but never had my party dealt with me as we dealt with those young people. But I must say that we in the leadership of the Croatian LC, and the principal leaders in particular, agreed that there were no great or essential differences between the two groupings on either side of the division, but that differences had occurred for tactical reasons or even because of the character of the people, which is understandable in such divisions when it is a question of a fight for position if not a fight for power.

DANAS: But those divisions seem to be perpetuating themselves.

Bilic: It always takes skill to find the strength to overcome differences. I see no elements that would indicate that they are being overcome; perhaps there are signs of a lull. What I am afraid of is that there might be a "purge" of some people who were mixed up in all of that. I would like the divisions to be overcome, since otherwise they will after all break out as a conflict sooner or later. And that would not be good.

DANAS: That in part answers the question about the sources of what in recent years has been a rather frequent thesis about Croatia as a dogmatic community. A second thesis speaks of Croatia as being nationalistic, and in recent months an attempt has been made to prove this using and indeed even accentuating various "incidents." Your aim is often mentioned in connection with Zanko.

Bilic: I would not like to speak at any length about that, since I long ago said in public everything that I have to say about the 10th Meeting of the Croatian LC Central Committee. I have just reread what I had to say at the time, there are two or three sentences that I would renounce, but not because I would be politically ashamed of what I said at the time. I was reacting on the spot, immediately following the 10th meeting, not 17 years later, and I condemned the methods which were used then. But I think that we have nothing to add to those political assessments which were adopted concerning the events at the time by the 7th Croatian LC Congress and the 10th LCY Congress and that report on the penetration of nationalism into the Croatian party.

DANAS: But it has turned out that Zanko's assessments were rather accurate, that he precisely enumerated the hotbeds of nationalism in Croatia.

Bilic: We said even then--does it have to be repeated again today?--that no one had a quarrel with Zanko because of the fight against nationalism, but he was reproached--this is the essence of the thing--for having criticized even Kardelj, because some of his articles at the time, in the way they were written, hampered a constructive trend in Croatia and thereby in Yugoslavia as well. To speak about nationalism as the greatest danger at a time when Tito and Kardelj, together with the other leaders, were guiding a reform of the Federation, objectively signified a frustration for them or at least a factor making it more difficult to adopt the constitutional amendments and the constitution. To be sure, we can acknowledge that the germ of so-called leadership and the mass movement was already there in the 10th meeting, and especially in the way it was later interpreted. But let me say by the way that at the outset the people gathered around Matica Hrvatska and HRVATSKI TJEDNIK attacked the 10th meeting, and then later took it up as their battle flag.

DANAS: When one knows a thing or two about disagreements in the bodies of leadership, then it makes some sense to put the question of how much the current debates have to do with Zanko and how much they are a cover for tendencies that would like to reconstitute Yugoslavia as it is today. There are those who think that Zanko is being used to take shots not only at the 10th meeting, but also at Bakaric, at Tito, at the entire policy which has been conducted since 1971. Finally: Can all the demands for Zanko's rehabilitation be put in the same basket?

Bilic: Although the campaign for the so-called rehabilitation has been conducted from a single center, and no one else in Yugoslavia has taken it up, it is still true that all the demands to that effect are not of the same origin. But we cannot help but see that there are also those who are pursuing various motives in taking shots at the leaders of our revolution: Tito, Kardelj, and indeed even at an entire policy. The 10th meeting, as Kardelj said, was correct, if tardy, in putting those questions which began to be discussed in the leadership immediately after the Brioni plenum: about what to do in the economy, how to regulate interrepublic relations, how to encourage the development of self-management. But it did not forget nationalism either, since its resolutions speak about the struggle against Croatian nationalism. There are many such examples, but it is nonsensical for us to defend ourselves against all sorts of imputations when malicious people and various falsifiers are ready, say, to interpret even my fierce criticism of the situation in Yugoslavia as being my erroneous position on the nationality question as though I was in favor of playing the coquette with the nationalistic right and then later to renounce it when it showed its true face. I am not after all that hypocritical. But as for recognition of Zanko, I can say that the SKH Ivo Senjanovic [sic] asked me what I thought about giving Zanko some recognition. I answered that as far as I am concerned I have nothing against it, it is just a question of finding the right time.

DANAS: Now that you have mentioned accusations against yourself, then certainly something should also be said about the country's debt and about what you had to do with Obrovac, which there was quite a bit of gossip about at one time.

Bilic: In the public, from time to time in the news media and at various meetings, but especially in certain veterans' organizations, the question is forever being raised once again as to who is to blame for this grave economic situation, who is responsible for the mistaken investment projects, and especially who in Croatia has Obrovac to answer for? At many meetings and indeed even in the recent party congresses definite assessments were made of this, but this obviously is not enough, since these questions are continuing to be raised with various motives, and they want the scalps of those who were responsible. If we are to speak seriously, in our development there have been certain objective causes, certain patterns, but also major errors and oversights which no one should cover up. Bakaric once said that something similar had happened in the development of the United States after independence was gained, or in Germany following 1848, since "all those cases of very rapid development were brought about and were accompanied by measures that were extremely destabilizing. The dollar fell, the dollar rose, money was printed, many enterprises went under, but the productive forces grew. They had the same scandals that we have had. In time this nevertheless had to be brought within certain normal proportions. This we have begun to do with the process of stabilization." I myself have spoken about this topic and about my own role in all of this several times. Even 4 years ago, when I was chairman of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee, I proposed the formation of a government and party commission that would ascertain who is responsible for the mistaken investment projects and for Obrovac in particular. But in a meeting of the Central Committee of the Croatian LC Mika Spiljak said that we

should not go back to those issues, since this could only cause us to quarrel and weaken us in our future effort. The Central Committee concurred. When at the time I asked the question of people in the republic veterans' organization whether we would go back to the old things and seek those responsible or go forward, they all unanimously answered: Let us go forward, but we need to draw the lessons.

However, this spring, during the preparations for the party congress, the question of responsibility for the present situation was raised once again in a meeting of the Zagreb veterans' organization, and Mika Spiljak responded by suggesting that the elections were a good occasion to put the question to rest without great discussions, since in the upcoming elections those responsible would simply not be nominated for positions. Following statements of that kind it was suggested that I go to meet the Zagreb veterans and explain what I had done. After a conversation lasting several hours and criticism and questions in the presence of more than 700 veterans, I felt that my comrades were by and large satisfied with my answers, but they also called upon me to pursue this, which I took as an obligation to fight for our cause still more resolutely. That is why on the well-known television program when I was answering the questions of viewers I said that a document had been drawn up which showed the various stages of development of the decision to build Obrovac. I also said that I had sent it to a newspaper to be published. The newspaper was DANAS, but unfortunately none of that was published for reasons unknown to me. People said that I had trifled with them. I notified certain comrades in the Croatian LC Central Committee about this. They did not blame me. It is evident from that document that preparations for Obrovac began in 1961. I was aware of that, but I did not participate in detailing the program--it would not have changed anything if I had participated--but rather this was done by professional and scientific institutions, banks, and government agencies, but the economic changes in the country and in the world, along with certain shortcomings which I am not competent to speak about, contributed to Obrovac's inglorious closing. I must also say that I never said that I was to blame for 2 percent of its value. Someone calculated that that would amount to \$8 million, and some people said that I should be sued for that amount.

DANAS: On the television program you mentioned you acknowledged that you felt responsible for the situation in the country. At a time when no one acknowledges anything, that was rather an unusual statement, one that for that reason was taken note of.

Bilic: Ten years ago the most responsible people in this country began to warn of the danger of excessive borrowing. Tito was fond of saying that we should live within our means, and Kardelj dramatically pointed out that if we did not stop borrowing, we would experience the situation of Chile. But in just a few years, under the pressure of the public and government and political structures who wanted us to develop still more rapidly, to live still better, we went in debt for another \$12 billion. Although at that time my work did not involve me in that problem area, but rather I was a member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee, I acknowledged that I myself felt responsible. It would have been hypocritical and dishonest for me to say anything else. I am often told that I am naive in politics, but I still think

that one should speak the truth, properly and seriously, whatever it might be, since one way or another it still comes out in the end. Lies are a trap for fools. I would not talk about all this if a bad and strained political atmosphere were not being created, one which could have far-reaching consequences, an atmosphere of suspicion, distrust, anarchy, and insanity, all of which could encourage a mutual settling of accounts, the settling of some old accounts, instead of our creating unity. Perhaps some people are already making such preparations, just as the events in 1971 in Croatia culminated in the student strike in Zagreb. There seem to be individuals who think the best of themselves, that they are the only ones who are always pure and infallible, while all the rest are covered with blemishes. But when it comes to people who will join a common fight, we still are not what we were in the forties, the fifties, and the sixties. Malice, envy, hatred, sensitivity, and the years have piled up, but there are certain old comrades who it seems are better now than before.

DANAS: The interview which we have held during your visit to the editors of the weekly DANAS has been really far-ranging. Still could you sum up in a few sentences your basic message, that which obviously you feel strongly about, but perhaps have not stated yet?

Bilic: I do not wish to speak about what I feel most strongly about, nor can I. This is not the time for that. I can say only what my good sense allows me. I want to talk about what we have achieved. But we are being accused from all quarters. They are attacking the party for being Comintern-oriented, Stalinistic, saying that the revolution should not have been carried out and the natural process of development of the old Yugoslavia interrupted in that way, that the party took advantage of the war to impose itself as the only party, that it has not handled itself well in interethnic relations, that it has created the germ of a federal relationship which has led us to dissolution, that this kind of system of socialist self-management is no good, and some people would like to go back to the old bourgeois society or to state socialism. They accuse Tito of being to blame for the uprising breaking out here or there, where later there were many victims, they accuse him because of the fourth and fifth offensives, of the battle for the wounded, all the way to saying that as a leader and political figure he had always remained a Stalinist. All of this has been happening before our very eyes for almost an entire decade now, not just the last 3 months, as some people now say. We have had our say, we have reached agreement, but what have we halted or changed? Nothing. Or almost nothing. It just gets worse every day. It has already been said several times--even in meetings of the party and government Presidency and in meetings of the LCY Central Committee--that all the goals in the arsenal of tactics with which certain foreign powers would like to eat away socialism and communism are being achieved. So let us not concern ourselves solely with the criticism of individual cases, but rather put that decisive question: Where is this country headed? After all, while we are taking pot shots at mosquitoes every day, the swamp is spreading. The responsibility for the country's development and destiny is borne first of all by the League of Communists and its bodies of leadership, as well as by all other public institutions and all of our nationalities. We will be responsible if we do not halt the present trends in the economy, in politics, in ideology, and in life

in general. We have to find a program for further development out of this difficult situation so that we come out of it as victors, just as we have always done in the past. As far as I am concerned, I do not want to conceal or hush up anything--since I have spoken often in the past about all of that, as indeed have others--but I want to state publicly that nations which fight about their past do not have a future.

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SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

JOURNALIST'S SCHOOLING, APPRENTICESHIP SKETCHED

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 7 Sep 86 p 48

[Article by Sebastian Engelbrecht: "Changing Fossilized Structures Through Writing"]

[Text] Bare skin, bright colors and shimmering paper are not to be found in most GDR publications. For Western eyes, these publications have little appeal. Yet there is certainly an abundance of them in the GDR: 1,788 newspapers and magazines, with a cumulative circulation of 43.99 million copies. A future writer for one of these publications is Hajo Zenker, a Leipzig journalism student. I chatted with him in the "Berliner Kaffeehaus" right next to international clock on Alexanderplatz.

Here in the other Germany, a student must decide by the 11th grade whether or not he wants to become a journalist. Hajo recounted to me the steps he has already taken. He has followed the normal course, "just as prescribed by regulation," as he says. When he was 17, he applied at the DFJ-run JUNGE WELT, a youth magazine with a daily circulation of 1.2 million. He passed the aptitude test with "quite good results." In addition to being interviewed by a group of journalists at the time, Hajo had to prove he had a good knowledge of politics and geography, and he also had to write an article.

In 1986, approximately 35 young people applied at the JUNGE WELT, of which 5 were accepted. This year, it turned out that not one of them was a young man. The number of applicants is currently declining. The race for jobs in the press, radio, and television, which is still going on in the FRG and West Berlin (only one in a hundred gets into journalism school!), has subsided in the East. Recently, my Leipzig colleague tells me, a few journalists from GDR television even visited the 11th grade in several schools to recruit for their profession. As it stands, the fewest number of potential recruits wish to go into television for, in the final analysis, most GDR antennae are far more receptive to fresh Western commercial in black and white than to grey propaganda from Eastern broadcast studios.

After graduating from secondary school, Hajo first had to serve in the National People's Army. Then he worked for a year as a volunteer at JUNGE

WELT. He particularly felt at home in the "foreign policy" and "science/propaganda" departments. His managing editor was 40 years young, and the average age of the entire editorial staff was somewhat less than that. When Hajo has completed his studies, he wants to return to the FDJ paper because the atmosphere there has an "open tone," and it is possible "actually to write something there."

At the end of his volunteer stint, Hajo Zenker, along with all other volunteers in the GDR, completed an apprenticeship organized by the GDR journalist association in Bad Saarow/Berlin. English and Russian tests were administered, and Hajo says he wrote a story on the Fuerstenwalde tire factory. As for evaluations of personal convictions, there "actually were none." The only question the apprenticeship supervisor asked at the time was how the young journalists would feel about joining the SED.

Hajo completed the apprenticeship successfully and was able to go to Leipzig to start his journalism studies. Only 20 percent of those in the apprenticeship did not manage to get accepted at the Karl Marx University in Saxony. Most of these became "poorly paid editors" at their original newspaper.

In the meantime, the 22-year-old is living for M10 a month in a 4-man room at the Leipzig student residence. Each student has his own bed and desk; the most difficult part is when a girlfriend comes for a visit. "Then you have to work it out with the other three roommates," he says.

The studies are quite theoretical. Courses range from psychology to scientific communism, from stylistics to political economy. Three-fourths of the journalism students are members of the SED. In Hajo's class, 80 students want to go into journalism, 15 into radio, and another 15 into television. Hajo wants to write his thesis on "Media Politics of the SPD"--a study that falls under the area of "imperialism research." For this purpose, he has been issued a "poison certificate." It permits him to peer into the pages of "banned literature" such as STERN, SPIEGEL, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU and SUEDEUTSCHE (ZEITUNG)--and even the newspaper BILD. Included among the newspapers and magazines that are not to be read without authorization are also the available issues of the VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER from the Nazi era.

Hajo dreams of eventually getting to know the world as a foreign policy editor. He also believes that certain "calcified and fossilized things" can be changed through journalism. The young man wants more objectivity in the GDR, less pompous ceremony. He does not like this feeling of "We are the greatest," which the GDR media often wants to spread.

He wants to remain loyal to the socialist society and feels no urge to become a journalist "over there" in the West. "If a person can write, he also has a greater range of options," is how he self-confidently expresses his view of journalism. Who knows whether he also said that to the head agitator in the GDR, Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler ("The Black Channel"), who recently visited the students in Leipzig. Schnitzler, who is the West is decried as "Dirty Eddy," impressed Hajo: "He was actually a real cool dude."

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END